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Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907. 6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6899
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5291	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

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‡*	City of London	9,000	Feb. 21	Mar. 8	Mar. 20	Apl. 16
‡	City of Karachi	5,347	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,824	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
‡	Sutton Hall	4,490	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Widow Hall	2,316	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
‡	City of Agra	4,508	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
‡	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 24	June 8	June 19	June 26

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KASARA	1,200	Thur.	4th Apl.	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	5th Apl.	10 a. m. (direct).*

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KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5896	P. Oraglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piumo.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June "

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 34,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits, granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "CHINA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Docks.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time),on 12th April, 1907, Sealed Tenders for COLLECTION OF ROAD METAL in the Thana District, for 1907-08. Particulars about earnest money, deposits, Specifications and Tender Forms, &c., can be obtained from the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, on payment of Rupee one for each Road.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, THANA.

THANA, 28th MARCH, 1907.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1907, at 1-15 p. m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1906.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

5TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th April, 1907 to 18th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 31st JANUARY, 1907.

THE CENTRAL INDIA MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central India Mining Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906,

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th April, 1907 to 18th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,

DATED AT BOMBAY, THIS 19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1907.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence, Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

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THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD. LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS : L. B. COATES & Co., 103, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTURY and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following Business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To sanction the purchase of the Era Oil and Soap Manufacturing Company's properties.
4. To confirm the appointments of Mr. F. B. Wadia and Mr. W. Atherton as additional Directors.
5. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING & MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

A RET RED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, each Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

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BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" Sassoon Street, Bombay
" Fitz Pauline Wagon Chowky

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unsalamed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd April, 1907.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a representative of the Chamber to be recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for his nomination as an additional member of his Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, in the room of MR. H. E. E. Procter, who has resigned his seat.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15th and 16th April, 1907, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. R. G. Monteath, who has resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

THE LAKHSHIMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Twenty per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1906, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 8th April, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M., to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st April 1907, on production of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Company, Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1907.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1907, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. D. Gubbay, and J. Powell as Directors made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
S. M. MOSES, *Director*,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

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R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
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and at
CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

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Office :—28, Esplanade Road.

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Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.
ESTIMATES FREE.

Factories : Bank Street & Medows Street.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with same of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A Novel. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated by Fred. Pegram.
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FITTINGS for all instruments.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 5 P.M.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH 1907, AT 9-30 (S. T.)

Special and Select Programme
In aid of the PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND,
In the distinguished presence of
The HON. MR. JUSTICE D. D. DAVER,
BAR.-AT.-LAW.

WATCH PAPERS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MATINEES.
SATURDAYS
AND
WEDNESDAYS.
Students half price to all parts of circus.
PLAN AT SOUNDYS.

CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager*.
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BIOSCOPE.
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Booking at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Meadows Street, Bombay.

Owing to a change of plans in connection with Mr. Bandmann's programme the Follies Company will go to Burma at once and so will not open in Bombay on Tuesday.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed correspondence invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special forms for large creditors. Apply to the Manager, THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO LET GROUNDFLOOR of a BANGALOW: Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms. 18b Badar Road, Dadar, opposite Police Station.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE WANTED by Young English Gentleman, with English Family. Terms about Rs. 10. Apply No. 336, care of this paper.

WANTED, for the Bombay Mint, an experienced European MECHANICAL ENGINEER. For further particulars apply by letter only, to THE MINT MASTER, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO QUALIFIED OVERSEERS FOR CONTOUR WORK. Rupees One hundred a Month. Apply to J. M. KERR, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst, C. E., LONAULA.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DHEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome BAY WALER GELDING, 6 years, very strong. Goes well in single Harness. Price Rs. 600. To be seen at No. 2, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONI writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 2.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Sailing Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 88 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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"LU-LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, Exports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the Date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Shipping Agency Information is current Re. 10. Single Copy Annas 8. Yearly Subscription Rs. 12. Single Copy Annas 8. Yearly Subscription Rs. 12. Single Copy Annas 8. Yearly Subscription Rs. 12.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS PEARLS.

Under Instructions of the firm of Messrs. Gokulbhai Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. S. N. Tejsi & Co. the pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

15 precious pearls, weighing 1225 in chaws or thereabouts.

1 big pearl set in gold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at the Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property in Memanwada Street, otherwise called Chuckla.

Under instructions from Alli Kajiji, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of the Estate of the late Ismail Ahmed Munshi, in suit No. 229 of 1901 (Mahomed Yusuf Shaw vs. Hamabai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Ismail Umerjee, the following very valuable landed property :—

Schedule of the Property mentioned in the Mortgage.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground whereof Kasibai, a legatee, under the will of the late Wishvanath Shamjee is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or range or chawl of buildings, containing of three compartments, situate lying and being without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, at Old Town, in Memonwada Street, otherwise called Chuckla, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 171, containing by admeasurement 56 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a passage called Bhajee Pala Lane, on or towards the west by the public road called the Memonwada Street, on or towards the north by the property of the said Esmail Ahmed Munshi and on or towards the south by a passage, one half of which belongs to the hereditament hereby granted and the other half to the property of Fatmabai and Mangaris and his tenants together with all houses, out-houses, edifices, building, ways, paths, passages, light sewers, drains, wells, waters, water courses, rights, privileges, easements, profits, advantages and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof belonging or with the same now heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part, parcel or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Ardeser Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co. or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin, office, in very good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY,

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned :—

1 parcel about 109 very valuable diamonds, weighing about 61 ruttis.

1 parcel about 275 very valuable rubies, weighing about 100 ruttis.

1 necklace called "Kantha" set with large diamonds.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table and chairs sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets one mahogany sweet toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, dressing and wash-hand tables almyrah and chest-of-drawers, single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps China and coir matting, copper utensils, &c., &c. the property of A. C Scott, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Large quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Brass, Cupro-Nickel, Gun Metal, Zinc, and Lead Pig iron and a considerable quantity of unserviceable stores at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. sharp (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, cupro-nickel, zinc and lead pig gunmetal old pig and scrap, metal cupro-nickel, white metal mixed lead pig, old zinc, iron stirrups, anvil blocks oxygen mixture, dumbbells, rifle boxes, iron chains chain slings, crabs, hoisting guns, shackles, armature Voltmeters, vertical galvanometers, oil drums also a number of unserviceable articles, spades mamooties and buckets and a considerable quantity of old leather, gunny, canvas, tape cotton, etc.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 1.] [BOMBAY, *April* 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
Bar Silver in New York.....	65¼		⅛
Exchange on London New York	4·83½	⅛	

COTTON.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	13 000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	12.000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	
Do. to Continent ...	...	20.000 ,,

Spot Cotton,—10·65 unchanged

Futures.—Month of July, 9·52 — 02 } Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to bearish visible Supply figures.

Do. do. Dec. 9·83

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼—⅛

Futures—Month of May 10·13 —·05

Do. do. July 10·21 — 06

Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Coins Rupees	Rs 4,482 325	Marseilles	China ...	N Foolchand Javeri

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :

Cotton	30,101	bales
Wheat	13,326	cwts
Linseed	43,350	,,
Rapeseed	46,386	,,
Gingellyseed	5,741	,,
Poppyseed	3,962	,,
Groundnuts	2,113	,,
Castorseed	9,183	,,
Rice..	1,146	,,
Myrabollams	4,474	,,
Cottonseed	32,098	,,
Mowrahseed	43	,,
Stumps	1,566	,,
Gram	5,227	,,
Joowar..		,,
Maize		,,

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened quiet after the holidays with prices somewhat easier for contracts. There is some demand for fine Broach for this month's delivery and fine M.G. Bengals and Sawginned Dharwar for May, and Business has been done at the undermentioned rates. In ready cotton the enquiry by shippers runs on fine Broach, high class Oomras and stapled Oomras. Mills are quiet.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	255/56	Ready.
Fine „ „	25.51	April.
Fine „ „	252	May.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	214	do.
Fine „ Damangaum Puigaon	201	do.
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	193	do.
Fine „ Amraoti.....	190/31	do.
Fine „ Muttia	171	do.
F. G. „ Khandeish	170/31	do.
Fine „ Khandeish	163	do.
Fine „ Bengals	228/29	do.
Good Westerns	238/37	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	238/37	do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach	233½	Mar 08
Fine G. H. G. Bengals	171	Jan 08
Fine M. G. „	193	do. 08
„ Khangaum Akola	207	do 08
Fine G. M. G. Khandeish	136	do. 08

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Dull.	
Estimated Sales		
Total Imports	.....	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·54	5·55	5·55	5·51	5·51
—02		—01		
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.		Dec.-Jan.
5·51	5·49	5·45		5·48
—01				no position.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet at 14s. to 14s. 6d, with little doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier and business is passing at the following rates :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	5 0
Apl-May ...	„	7	11 6

Rapeseed—

Firmer at the undermentioned prices.

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May ...	Rs.	7	10 0
Yellow Cawnpore „ ...	„	8	6 0
„ Guzerat „ ...	„	8	8 0

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steadier, but there is little doing.

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	52	8 0
„ 75 do. ...	„	50	8 0
Black Kutni ...	„	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	55	8 0

CASTORSEED :— ... „ 35 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :— ... „ 19 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :— ... „ 41 0 0

Tone—Dull.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	4	6 0
White Karachi ...	„	4	5 0

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1.360
India	53
MILLS—	
David	347 1/2
Kohinoor	695
Manockji Petit	3·275 April
Central India	1.905
PRESSES—	
Brenl's Cawnpore	206
New Mofussil	567 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Navigation ...	253 3/4
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. Shares	267 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	915
Treacher and Co....	585
RAILWAYS—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	542 1/2
Tapti Valley	472 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [2ND APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 10 lacs up. Money is in fair demand and there are borrowers at 6½ per cent. until the end of June.

Exchange :—

The Market opened firm at 1s. 4½d. T. T. and 1s. 4⅝d. on demand, but later on ⅛ better was obtainable without attracting buyers. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 11/16d. 3 Months' Sight for the Mail and closed unchanged. During the day some bills were placed at 1s. 4 7/16d. for the mail of 13th inst., but the rate soon went off on bills being offered. There were few buyers for the mail of the 20th at 1s. 4 7-16d. but again Banks stopped buying and refused to give 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 Months' Sight before the Mail of 27th April, for which a fair amount was noted. Private demand bills were placed at 1s. 4½d for the mail but Banks are now not anxious to buy Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 ½	to ⅝d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/16d.	
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13/16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	173	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141½	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	154	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	145½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	210	

Government Paper :—

At opening rates were steady at 97¼ ready and 97⅜ for the settlement, but early in the day it was seen that sellers predominated and although the Bank of Bombay balance is Rs 10 lacs up it had no effect in checking the downward tendency. By noon rates all round were ⅛ down and before the close there were sellers at 97 ready and 97¼ for the settlement. Calcutta Market opened at 97¼ ready and 97½ for delivery in a month, but they are expected to follow the tendency of this market.

We quote :—

Cash	97
1st Settlement	97· 4

Bullion :—

London Bar silver quotations fell ⅛ on Saturday and closing at 30⅛ ready and 30¼ for delivery in two months. The New York Market remained steady at 66. Locally the market opened firm at 77⅛ ex-duty, improving ½ to 77⅝ ex-duty. A corresponding advance has taken place in forward quotations which close as under. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	11	0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd March 1907, as compared with the statement of 28th March 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 23. Rs.	Mar. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office ...	80,63,767	72,71,651
Public Deposits at Branches	93,97,177	1,08,30,298
Other Deposits	7,99,97,457	7,88,82,679
Post Bills	16,931	16,931
Sundries	19,58,653	20,43,841
Rs..	11,57,05,485	11,84,44,400
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,50, 4,438	1,47,44,212
Other authorised Securities	30,86,309	30,92,741
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,80,18,777	1,88,42,105
Loans do. do. do. ...	2,66,72,208	2,71,46,550
Bills discounted and purchased	7,12,14,081	2,70,49,810
Dead Stock	2,28,233	2,28,233
Stamps	4,898	4,818
Bullion	10,65,794	10,55,728
Balances with other Banks.....	6,72,962	7,63,051
Sundries	1,80,713	2,33,938
Cash	2,94,07,084	3,04,13,124
	11,05,34,548	11,88,44,400

POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Action of the Commissioner.

GENERAL PETITIONING PROHIBITED.

The native policemen of the Bombay City Police Force had petitioned the Police Commissioner on the 18th March last, praying for an increase of salary, extra-allowance for house-rent and an increase in the scale of *bhatta*, the ground for these demands being the high prices and increase of rent now prevailing in Bombay.

The Commissioner's reply was in the following terms:—"The Commissioner of Police regrets to learn that some of the Lance Naiks an Constables serving under him have discussed the question as to whether they should accept their pay for March when they attend to receive payment.

On the 1st of March last when the men of some of the divisions refused to receive their pay, it was thought by the Commissioner that this action might be due to some misunderstanding and he therefore circulated for their information statements showing each man how he stood as regards pay and pension. Being in possession of these facts there can no longer be any question as to whether or not they understand their position, and the Commissioner of Police desires them to understand that he will view any further refusal to accept pay as an act of insubordination, and will deal with the Policeman so refusing under Section 18 of Act IV of 1902.

Special parades of native policemen were held yesterday at the Bombay Police Head-quarters and at other police stations, where the Commissioner personally attended and explained the situation. The men of the A., B., H., and I. divisions turned up under their respective Superintendents at the Head-Office. Those of the C. and E. Divisions at the Gilgaum Back Road Police Quarters, while those of the D. division met at Byculla Police Quarters; and Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, was present at all these parades, and read out to the men the rules issued by the Government of Bombay in their resolution, dated the 6th November 1875, which forbade any combination for the purpose of memorialising any authority to which the memorialists might be subordinate, and directed that every officer wishing to address [illegible] concert with others. Mr. Gell then declared, under Section 12 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902, that he prohibited every member of the Police Force from calling or attending a meeting to discuss any subject connected with the force without his permission.

The Police Commissioner then told the men:

"The Commissioner of Police has reason to believe that some ill-disposed person or persons have circulated an idea among the lower members of the Police Force that the petition they presented to the Commissioner of Police has been overlooked and not taken any notice of. The Commissioner of Police desires to correct such a false impression and again informs Lance Naiks and Constables that the said petition has been and is being considered. To enable him, however, to understand clearly, more so than is possible from a perusal of the present petition, what their exact needs are, he has directed them to send in another petition giving their grievances in a manner unmistakeable. The Commissioner at the same time desires to say that any possibility that there may be of their alleged grievances being redress d by Government or himself, will be rendered remote should they meanwhile act in a manner subversive of good discipline and order.

To enable men more easily to bring forward their grievances, Superintendents of Police have been directed to personally hear and reduce to writing the petitions of such men as are desirous of approaching them on the subject and in forwarding the same to give such facts as there may be in support of such petition."

An interesting legend is related in "Country Life" concerning the Husbands Bosworth Hall, in the county of Leicester, for generations the country seat of the Turville family. The legend was that when the old walnut tree in front of the Hall died, the race of the Turvilles would also come to an end. This family dates back to Richard Turville, who died in 1415, and with the death of Miss Mary Fortescue Turville (sister of the late Sir Francis Turville, K.C.M.G.), which took place in April, 1906, the family of Turville in the direct line became extinct. In 1905 the walnut tree, although dead at the top, had leaves on all its lateral branches, but in 1906 there was not a single leaf out on it, so that the legend was fulfilled to the very year!

THE *Arita Bazar Patrika* :—This drinking of spirituous liquor is a vice imported here from Europe which was practically unknown in this country. A young Brahmin somehow or other contracted the habit of drinking and his poor father was so grieved at the degradation of his son that he shed bitter tears of sorrow over the fall of the latter. The son when remonstrated with refused to give up the habit. The father however, insisted and insisted and the mother too joined him in the request. The son at last promised to give up drinking on one condition, namely, that his father would drink for three consecutive days. The father readily agreed to the agreement. Though drinking is an abomination to higher class Hindus yet the Brahmin agreed to take wine for the salvation of his sons. On the first day though the taste of the liquor disgusted him he found the effect exhilarating. On the second day he liked it and when he had taken a peg for the third time he enjoyed heavenly bliss and became addicted to the poison! The son was watching with amusing interest the effect of drink upon his father. On the fourth day he went up to his father who had by that time already quaffed a glass of liquor, to express his determination about giving up drink and keeping his vow. The father stared at him in surprise and replied :—"You may (hic) give up drink—(hic)—ing if you like but I (hic) s—o—o—ths."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPENCE—March 26, at Summer Hill, Simla, the wife of Capt. A. H. O. Spence, 39th Central India Horse, of a daughter.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0

Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water 1-58m, 2-53a. Low water, 7-58m., 8-30a.

Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Bombay Ice-manufacturing Company, 15, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.

Tapti Valley Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus.

The Bandmann Bioscope, Town Hall, 2-30 p. m.

Concert, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 10-30 o'clock.

WHAT'S IN AN EMBRACE.—A telegram to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" states that Babu Surendranath Banerjee embraced a cooly at Berhampur Conference who paid a day's wages to the defence fund.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Shaikh Dowlat, a Mahomedan, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from a fracture of the left leg. He was struck on the hip by a motor car driven by the owner, Mr. J. L. Aspden, while going along Gurepdeo road.

FATALLY RUNOVER.—Bhagirthi, an old Hindu woman, was going along the Mazagon road with a bundle of firewood on her head when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private conveyance. Two wheels of the carriage passed over her ribs. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra S. S. "Bombay" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 5th April. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 6th April.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The full Court of the Small Causes Court is a relic of antiquity, the like of which has no existence in any part of the civilised world. The English Institution upon which it was modelled was long ago swept off in England. A Judicial appeal from the decision of a case by a Court of First Instance as understood in the best part of the 19th Century and at the present day implies the application of an independent judicially trained mind generally of a higher standing than that of the Lower Court, to the case already decided upon, and influenced by the mind which gave the decision, except through what may be on the record. But in the Full or Appellate Court of the Small Causes Court, the same Judge, who decides the case in the lower Court, constitutes with the Chief Judge's Court of Appeal and has in practice the first, as well as the last word, and defends his judgments with greater privileges than those conferred by law on a party's advocate.

It is manifestly absurd to ask a Judge to reconsider not in the light of fresh evidence as on a review, but as erroneous, his own judgments, and modify or reverse them. Though perfectly honest and anxious to do nothing but right and justice, the Judge of the lower Court can never detach himself, when sitting in appeal upon himself from the conclusions once arrived at by himself except in most rare cases. It is against human nature to expect a Judge to have this extraordinary power of self-effacement especially when sitting in appeal and attacked for any real or supposed errors in his own judgments. Again the Chief Judge is the only judge who tries suits above Rs. 700 but the second Judge who is not thought qualified to and does not try such suits but hears only suits below Rs. 700, he sits in appeal over the Chief Judge according to the existing practice of the Court. He may be averse to dissenting from his chief, and in any circumstances there is the apprehension or at least suspicion in the minds of appellants, that each of the two Judges might treat the other's real or supposed errors with forbearance.

The Small Causes Court filed over 25,000 cases last year and used to file about 40,000 cases every year before the plague visitation began. This number is far larger than that of suits filed in any court in any other town or city in the Moffusil or in the whole of India. And yet the provision of a properly constituted Court of Appeal for the Small Causes Court is wanting.

The only shadow of justification put forward for giving the Judge of the lower Court a seat in the Court of Appeal of the Small Causes Court is, that the Small Causes Court Judge has no time for taking full notes of evidence as well as oral judgments and appellants will most willingly pay a fee of at least Rs. 5 for a copy of a judgment, and extra fees for copies of notes of evidence, supplied by the Shorthand clerks; and than the cost of employing these clerks will be more than met by such fees. And then the Chief Judge of the Court alone may be constituted the Court of Appeal over the other Judges; and the High Court may be constituted as the Court of Appeal over the Chief Judge; or a Judge of the High Court may alone sit in the Court or in the High Court as the Court of Appeal over all the Judges of the Small Causes Court. It is wellknown that every Judge of the Court of First Instances even of the High Court, has a most wholesome fear of being checked and corrected by the Appellate Court. And it is absolutely necessary for the ends of justice, that this fear and the check created by it, on the natural arbitrariness and wilfulness of the most Judges should be supported by an efficient Court of Appeal especially in a Court of such importance as the local Small Causes Court.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. W.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, it is stated, proceeds home during the May vacation of the High Court, and will return to Bombay by the 10th June next, on which date the Court re-opens for business. His Lordship will not, however, resume charge of the office of Chief Justice but will proceed to Simla to work as a member of the committee appointed by the Government of India for the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Ismay, and Dr. Ras Behari Ghose are also on the committee, whose work is likely to extend till August next, when they will forward their report to the Secretary to the Supreme Legislative Council.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE GUARDIAN AND WARDS' ACT.

Two Lakhs Obtained for Two Thousand.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered Judgment at the High Court, yesterday, on notice for the appointment of guardian, *ad litem* of the first defendant, in suit No. 60 of 1907, Nagurdas Vutsraj against Anandrao Bhai and others.

His lordship in the course of a lengthy Judgment, said the plaintiff, who is an attorney's clerk, had filed this suit for a declaration that, on the two insolvencies of the first defendant's father, Bhai Ganpat, the properties mentioned in the plaint vested in the Official Assignee, and that the same were now validly transferred to him. For a sum of Rs. 2,000 paid by him to the Official Assignee, he had purchased from him all the right, title and interest of the insolvent, Bhai Ganpat, in the properties mentioned in the Schedule to the convey-nce, dated 23rd December 1905, and all the other estate that might have been left by Ganpat Manekjee Patel, the father of the insolvent Bhai Ganpat. The properties claimed by the plaintiff were of the value of about Rs. 19,000. On the 17th January 1907, the plaintiff presented a petition to the Prothonotary, alleging that the first defendant was a minor under the age of eighteen years, and praying that his mother or some other fit and proper person may be appointed his guardian *ad litem* for the purposes of the suit. The notice was argued before his lordship in Chambers in March last. At the hearing, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, for the plaintiff, admitted that the first defendant was over eighteen years of age, but he contended that, by reason of an order made by the late Mr. Justice Tyebjee on the 10th March 1905, whereby the first defendant's mother was appointed the guardian of the person and property of the first defendant, who was then a minor, the first defendant would not attain majority till he was 21 years of age. Mr. Inverarity, for the first defendant, contended that the order of the 10th March 1905 was an order which ought never to have been made; and the same was, on the 28th January 1907, on an application made to his lordship in Chambers by the first defendant and his mother, set aside by his lordship, and the first defendant now was in the same position as if the original order had never been made. Mr. Setalvad argued that his lordship had no power to cancel, vacate, or set aside the order made by Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and that in doing so, he (Mr. Justice Davar) acted without jurisiliction. The questions raised by Mr. Setalvad were present to his lordship's mind when he gave his Judgment setting aside the original order; and he was glad, therefore, that the same questions had now been fully and elaborately argued before him. The first question was whether his lordship had Jurisdiction to set aside the order of the 10th March 1905; and after giving his reasons at some length, he found that that order was erroneously made and improperly obtained. On a careful consideration of all the arguments addressed to him the impressions formed by his lordship in the first instance that the order was improperly obtained and ought never to have been made, were considerably emphasized. The doubts expressed by his lordship in his previous Judgment as to his power to set aside the order had, on maturer consideration, been removed from his mind, and he was of opinion that the Judge in Chambers had the power to rescind, recall, or set aside an order made under the Guardian and Wards' Act if he was satisfied that the order was one that ought not to have been made. Whatever may have been the legal aspect of the points raised by this appli ation, his lordship had no doubt in his mind as to its real nature. It had no merits. The apprehensions expressed by the plaintiff as to the first defendant hereafter pleading minority was a mere pretence. The application was made from ulterior and improper motives. His lordship dismissed the application, discharged the notice, and refused to appoint a Guardian *ad litem* for the first defendant. He ordered the plaintiff to pay first defendant all costs of the application and notice; and he certified that this was a fit case for the employment of Counsel.

A QUESTION OF IRRIGATION.

Right to the Supply of Water.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Huchappa, appellant and original plaintiff, against the respondent and original defendant, Bhimappa, in connection with an injunction order relative to the supply of water. The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. N. D. Jathar.

The appellant alleged that he was the owner in possession of a property (Survey No. 323) in Amargol; that the property used to get the supply of water from ancient times from the Baswanna Tank; that the water from that tank flowed into his property; that the respondent's father took the waste land to the East of Baswanna Tank for cultivation from Government and turned it into *Jirayit* land; that subsequently he obstructed appellant's father in the enjoyment of his rights; that appellant's father therefore sued respondent's father in the Mamlatdar's Court, and obtained an order that he should not be obstructed; that nevertheless the respondent closed the appellant's channel and diverted the water of his field; that consequently appellant suffers for want of water; that the Magistrate convicted the respondent under Section 430 of the Indian Penal Code but he was acquitted on appeal on technical ground; that respondent had no right to the water and that appellant had suffered a loss thereby. The appellant, therefore, prayed for an injunction to the respondent that he should not obstruct either by cutting a channel or otherwise.

The respondent, on the other hand, contended that appellant had no right to the water in the tank, and had no ancient *rahivat* to that effect and therefore no right to the injunction; that the tank was the property of Government and the respondent, whose land is below it, had a right to take water which he has been doing for many years; that the suit could not be sustained and that the appellant should apply to the irrigation authorities.

The original suit was decided by the subordinate Judge of Hubli, who granted the injunction prayed for and awarded plaintiff (appellant) damages from the respondent. In appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar, reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and dismissed the suit with costs. Aggrieved by this decision a second appeal has been presented to the High Court.

The case coming on for hearing Their Lordships said that the District Judge has laid down the law applicable to the case rightly, but observed that he was wrong in holding that the plaintiff (appellant) had not proved his right to the flow of water from the tank called Baswanna Tank. Their Lordships find from the learned District Judge's Judgment that there was a suit in 1887 brought in the Mamlatdar's Court under the Mamlatdar's Act by the Plaintiff's father against the defendant's father in respect of this very right, and there was a decision passed by the Mamlatdar. No suit appears to have been brought within the statutory period to have that decision set aside. Under these circumstances the plaintiff's right has become final and the plaitiff is entitled to rely on his right established by that decision. But it is contended that the channel which was in dispute in 1887 was different. Their Lordships think that the question of chanel is not a material one, because the District Judge finds in his Judgment that the injunction granted to defendant's father was in respect of the flow of water. Therefore Their Lordships held that upon the decision of the Mamlatdar the plaintiff has established his right to the flow of water from the tank in question. The only point, therefore, is whether the Defendant has obstructed that right wrongfully. Upon this point there is not material enough in the Judgment of the Lower Appellate Court to enable Their Lordships to dispose of the case finally. Their Lordships, therefore, remanded the case to the Lower Appellate Court for a finding on the issue raised.

SUIT IN RESPECT OF CHESTS OF OPIUM.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the suit of Shrikrishna Laxmandas vs. Messrs. R. S. N. Talati and Co., Merchants in Bombay and China, was called on. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendants. The learned Counsel said the suit was in respect of seven chests of opium, valued at Rs. 1,500 each, entrusted to the defendants for sale by them on Commission at Shanghai, in China, on account of the plaintiff. Rs. 6,000 had been paid by the defendants on account. Defendants had pledged the chests for their own purpose: they gave a cheque in prospect of certain other transactions on the Bank, which was dishonoured. Return of the chests was demanded; but as that was not to be had, decree for their value was claimed. Counsel called Purshotam Harakbchand, plaintiff's moonim, who deposed to most of the foregoing particulars, and said the chests were given to the defendants as his master's agents, in November last. On defendants' cheque being dishonored, plaintiff instructed his attorneys to write to the defendants, revoking their agency in respect of this and other transactions. Defendants were asked to hand over the seven chests, but they did not.

Mr. Inverarity :—Have they paid on account anything?

Witness :—They have; but I don't know whether it be five thousand or six thousand.

Mr. Inverarity :—Then why did you get into the witness-box to depose to particulars you are not prepared to give evidence upon? Now, look into your books, and tell us which is it, five or six thousand, they gave.

Witness : They gave Rs. 6,000, sir. The chests have not yet been sold.

Decree for the balance in favour of the plaintiff with interest and costs: Mr. Macleod, the receiver discharged.

In another suit against the defendants, Mr. K. E. Ghamatt, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for Chhajanlal Valchand, the plaintiff, and applied for a decree in respect of certain "hoondee" transactions and on account of monies lent. Decree for Rs. 16,505 was entered against the defendants, with interest and costs.

Mr. P. J. Pathak, holding Mr. Inverarity's brief, appeared for the plaintiffs, who are the firm of Naginchand Kapurchand, in a suit that firm had instituted against Messrs. Talati & Co., in respect of the price of a parcel of 56 pearls. Counsel was instructed by Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors. He read the plaint. Mr. Inverarity returned to Court at this stage, and conducted the remaining part of the proceedings on behalf of the plaintiffs. Gulabchand Naginchand, a partner in the plaintiffs' firm, was called into the witness-box to give evidence about the transaction. He said, the plaintiffs had suspicions, and they wanted the parcel to be transferred to Tata Mulgaokar, appeared for the appellant, the respondent and Company. But defendants said they had sold the pearls, and the monies were on the way by means of a remittance. Correspondence, including notices of demand, was produced, and put in. Witness said the account-sale submitted showed Rs. 9,914, as the price realised: no part of it was paid by the defendants. Justice Davar passed a decree for the amount, with interest and costs.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presiding, and is one of the lightest Sessions known in the Court. The following is a summary of the Calendar:—

1. Shiwa Fakira, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
2. Dowlata Gopal, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
3. Yesoo Mahadu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft in a building.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MARCH 31.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hassan, M. A., B. C. L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Inspector of Schools, Aurangabad, has been appointed to succeed Nawab Nizamuth Jung, Bahadur, as Under Secretary to the Legislative Council. Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Assistant to the Subadar of Warrangal, succeeds Nawab Zulkader Jung, Bahadur, as Chief City Magistrate. Both these appointments have been well received by the public, and the selection thus made by the Government points to a change of policy in such matters, the nepotism that has hitherto prevailed giving place to the more stable system of bringing into requisition the better educated officials who have hitherto been ignored, notwithstanding the special European training they have received.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nandlal Sil, First Assistant Financial Secretary, has obtained three months' leave and Mr. Habibudeen, Chief Auditor, officiates for him. Mr. J. H. Devlin, Second Assistant, will officiate for Mr. T. M. English, Superintendent of the Mint, who goes home on six months' leave, and Mr. Baijnath, M. A., LL. B., Registrar, Legislative Council, will officiate for Mr. Devlin. Mr. Mahomed Panah will act as Chief Auditor and Mr. Sesh Rao will officiate for him as Assistant Accountant-General.

ANJUMAN-I-MAYAR-UL-ULM.

This is the name of an institution which has been established for the purpose of holding public examinations periodically in the various vernacular languages and in English as already announced. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Assistant Minister, Judicial and General Department, has accepted the office of President, and Dr. Aghornath-Chattopadyaya, Professor of Science in the Nizam College, has been appointed Secretary. The Anjuman consists of about 100 members, made up of leading officials, noblemen and professional men. The first examination is expected to be held in June next for the candidates who are unable to appear for the Punjab University examinations from the Dar-ul-Ulm on account of the discontinuation of Hyderabad as a centre of examination of that University.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG, BAHADUR.

News has been received that the Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, who has gone out big game shooting towards the Papatpalli preserves, in the Warrangal District, was successful in bagging a fine large tigress on Thursday last. The others of the party had their share of success on the following day. News was received of three tigers being near Madalpalli Camp, and all came out in one beat. One of them passed near General Hamilton's "machan," who brought it down with a single shot. The other two animals fell to the guns of Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs Stephens.

NIZAM COLLEGE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final contest in this tournament, which took place during last week, was between the teams of the Nizam College and of the Alexandria Institute. The latter came out successful, beating the Nizam College by 2 goals to none, and won the Shield, which was presented by the Prince Oosman Ali Khan, Bahadur.

THE CHITAPUR FRACAS.

Of the 72 accused in the case that is going on in connection with this matter before the Special Magistrate, 38 had been enlarged on their own recognizance bonds as already announced. The application for bail presented in behalf of the others has since been granted and they have been enlarged. The next hearing is fixed for the 7th April at Hyderabad.

CONTRACTOR ISMAILJI V. THE STATE.

This is a suit filed by Haibathullah Ismailji, a contractor, against His Highness' Government for the recovery of about 14 lakhs of rupees as damages for alleged breach of a contract with the Public Works Department. The suit was filed about five years ago (in 1311F.) in the High Court, but the proceedings on the merits of the case were delayed on account of a preliminary issue raised in the matter as to whether the suit was maintainable at all against the Government. Fresh difficulties arose subsequently regarding the production of certain records from the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, in accordance with a circular issued by Government against the summoning of documents of a confidential nature. Both the point were decided in favour of the plaintiff, subject to certain restrictions; and issues on the facts and merits of the case having been framed, regular proceedings have begun. The first witness cited by the plaintiff was the Secretary, Public Work Department, whose evidence has been recorded on Commission. He had no personal knowledge of the alleged contract and his evidence relates more or less to the management of his office and the records contained therein. From what has transpired and what is yet to follow, the case promises to be an interesting one.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the letter of Mr. Warren Jones is calculated to mislead, I shall thank you to give publicity to the following with a view to nailing his unwarrantably statements to the mast :—

(*a*) What is the authority for his statement : "The Committee itself is composed of nearly a dozen persons?"

(*b*) What is his authority for saying that some 250 persons more or less have signed the petition? It has already been stated that the Delegate Apostolic's attitude was hostile to the request and that the petition had to be hurried up that it might not be too late.

(*c*) I do not know who those persons are who refused to have anything to do with the petition. To my knowledge, all those who were asked to sign the petition did so readily.

(*d*) The petitioner also leave the question of selecting the Archbishop entirely into the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. They do not make mention of any person or persons. They merely suggest that he should be an Englishman.

It was not "an underhand movement." It was quite above board. A

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASS CHARACTERISTICS.

A MOST delightful study of the differences between the Frenchman and the Englishman in each of the several strata of society has recently appeared in M. Pierre de Coulevain's "L'Ile Inconnue." The works of the distinguished author of "Eve Victorieuse" and "Sur La Branche" are now awaited with consuming impatience and devoured with amazing rapidity. Although "the Unknown Isle" has only been published a few months since, it is already in its seventieth edition. It is shortly to appear in English garb, and meanwhile the most interesting chapter of the book has, by special arrangement, been published in the *Fortnightly Review* for March. The author begins by comparing every nation to a plant "of which the lower class is the root, the middle class the stem, and the upper class the flower. In the root—the germ of its defects and qualities—is found the rough outline of its character." Commencing his survey with the root, M. de Coulevain finds most to admire in the English lower class who are strong, patient, kind and virile." They are intensely law-abiding and have a high comprehension of justice and liberty together with a pride in their individuality which should be a great obstacle to the progress of Socialism with them. They possess more spirituality than ideality, whereas the French who have discarded the Bible, have a deeper spring of ideality. In like manner, the author notices the perseverance, deliberation and the scorn of artifice in the Englishman of the lower orders. The French masses are "feminine to the marrow." Their higher faculties are more developed and their character less formed. They lack the initiative and perseverance of their English brothers and their strength is uneven because it is in the nerves rather than in the muscles. "They have more ideality than spirituality. The religious sentiment is lacking in them. When they have no religion they live and die in coarse indifference. In politics their judgment has been systematically warped." But France has of late been far more stable in the matter of politics; there have been no revolutions or *coups d'etat* for a long time, and Ministries have endured quite an age compared with the meteoric rush across the political sky of Ministry after Ministry which characterised the eighties and the early nineties of the last century. However, in spite of his inferior solidity and practicality the Frenchman of the lower class has a more alert intelligence and a more educated taste. He is probably a better father and husband and puts more refinement into his love. His wife is superior to the Englishwoman of the same class, more shrewd and prudent, more clever at household management, and especially in the kitchen department. She is more lively and, as a rule, better-looking, partly because she has smaller families. The English labourer's wife is too often sad of appearance and lives the life of a drudge. "When one sees her, haggard-looking and faded, at her wash-tub, surrounded by her little brood, one can no longer think of reproaching her for letting her husband go to work badly fed and badly clothed. Many of these women are brave creatures, and one wonders how with two hands they get through so much work. They have a right to the first place in the history of human martyrs."

M de Coulevain thinks that the maximum of the national forces is to be found in the middle classes, the stem of the nation-plant. If he means that the middle class is the backbone of the nation in France we should be inclined to demur and point out the thrifty, self-reliant peasantry as the mainstay of the country, the force which still continues by its valuable qualities to neutralise the vices and defects of the upper classes. Applied to England, the testimony to the worth of the middle classes is valid, for the solid moral qualities allied with a sound and cautious mental character have brought about and maintained John Bull's prosperity. Little could, indeed, have been achieved in the past without the inestimable leadership of the British aristocracy, but when it comes to solid marching and spade-work still less could have been accomplished by leaders, however excellent, without followers. It was the growth of the middle classes in England which brought Charles I to the block, and it was the support of the increasingly powerful commercial community which made it possible for the Whig lords to achieve a satisfactory Revolution settlement in 1688. In France, it is probably true to say, though M. de Coulevain rather implies the contrary, that the upper classes and even the middle classes have rendered proportionately inferior services to the nation than in England. Again, our author renders himself obnoxious to criticism by attempting the complicated task of dividing the middle class arbitrarily into three sub-groups, the lower middle, the middle and the upper middle class groups. Still, there is much plausibility and brilliance shown in his analysis of the groups, and it is always interesting to see ourselves as others see us. The French lower middle class is said to be more intellectual than its English counterpart, more witty, lively and affectionate, as well as less snobbish and philistinish, but less religious. Here again the woman is the soul. She is conceded a superior position to her English sister of the same class, and she deserves it by reason of her skill in management and her ability to act as her husband's partner. Next, we come to the middle class proper, which we must be excused from defining. On both sides of the Channel there is more religion and morality in this class than in the others. "In France, there is more of the higher life, more intuition, less discipline and less initiative. As a result, the British surpasses the French middle class in material work, but is inferior in intellectual work. All these are national rather than class characteristics, but they are especially to be attributed to the middle class which is *par excellence* the type and symbol of the nation. Coming to the upper middle class we find a more ardent pursuit of comfort, luxury and beauty. In England, the effort is more particularly in the direction of money and social position. In France, there are more minds turned towards the ideal. Our neighbours make more material wealth, and we more artistic wealth; we make more light, more gaiety and, perhaps, more happiness too." This foreign verdict has been over and over again corroborated by observers of our own, and on the whole we may accept it as veracious.

Finally, we arrive at the flower of the plant. The upper ten thousand, like the lower, has its sorrows and responsibilities; "it has to restore to its stem and its root the juices it has received." This flower of "society" presents itself to M. de Coulevain as strangely variegated, which is only natural in such an age of transition as the present. Both in England and France there is the old aristocracy and the new smart set. In England, he remarks especially, the greater fusion in these days of depressed land values between the nobility and the upper middle class and, secondly, the American invasion. But we have rarely met a foreigner who understood perfectly the status of the British aristocracy and its relation to the class immediately beneath it, so different is our noblesse from that of every continental country. If, by any chance, M. de Coulevain includes in the upper middle class the country gentry of the old family, he commits an error, because there can be no class difference between such men and the peers who were originally chosen from amongst their number alone and who are, as a rule, closely related to many of them. The ancient squirearchy apparently is dubbed by our author "the provincial aristocracy," and this is a more accurate designation than "upper middle class." All the same, who would be so bold as to draw a line between the two in these days? However this be, the aristocracy has in both countries, more especially in England, received an infusion of new blood from below, most marked in the last half century, and the emancipated offspring of such a fusion goes very largely to swell the smart set. The doings of this set on both sides of the Channel come in for a dose of satire in the "Unknown Isle," and the writer "finds it impossible to pass over in silence the enormous evils of bridge." Finally, he analyses with singular felicity the extraordinary phenomenon known as the invasion of American women, which, by the way, has extended to France as well. But we lack space to continue the subject further, and would, in conclusion, urge everyone to read this striking work which will soon be accessible in its English garb.

WEAVING IN INDIA. THE name of Mr. Alfred Chatterton of Madras has been so thoroughly mixed up with the subject of chrome leather that, as far as India is concerned, the two have become almost synonymous. But Mr. Chatterton looks higher than leather. If only one dare accept a moderate definition one would describe Mr. Chatterton as an ideal Swadeshist. He realises that India suffers because she is not able to make full use of her natural wealth and he realises too that for the present he must be content with much theory and very little practice. Speaking to the South Indian Association at Madras on the subject of weaving in India he referred to the work he has done in the matter of Chrome leather and mentioned that he had sketched out a plan for developing this industry with indigenous capital to be subscribed by shareholders in a Limited Liability Company. His suggestions, however, fell on barren ground for he received no support whatever. "Nor," he continued, "so far as I know has anyone else met with better success. You have welcomed lectures upon various subjects connected with Indian industries and have doubtless been interested at their enthusiasm, but they have not aroused you to action, and I am not sanguine that this afternoon anything I have to say will meet with a better fate. . . . . During the last two or three years there has been an enormous amount of writing and talking about the regeneration of Indian industries, and much enthusiasm has been aroused over the expression "Swadeshi," yet little or nothing practical has come of it and I think I am stating what is a literal fact when I say that two years' political agitation has done absolutely nothing whatever to further industrial progress in India." The fear that the future holds no greater promise of success than the past is discounted by the fact that leather, practically a blessing, ethically anathema, is in a totally different position to cotton or other fibres, and that weaving carries with it no special caste prejudices. Mr. Chatterton enunciates no new proposition when he says that the regeneration of Indian industries can only be accomplished by the intelligent application of capital and by bringing to the assistance of the artisans the technical results of modern science. The cotton mills of Bombay and elsewhere, the jute mills of Bengal, the Assam coal-fields prove this. But the whole of the population skilled in weaving and anxious to continue in that trade cannot be crowded into a few limited areas and if the individuality of Indian articles is to be preserved, it is highly undesirable that they should be. But the day has gone when the cottage loom can hope to compete generally with the out-turn of great factories for up to the present, practically at all events, Swadeshism while anxious to patronise Indian manufactures has never hesitated to go to the market in which Western Science has enabled cheaper manufacture. Not for one moment do we suggest that the Indian weaving industry would have been better without Bombay's premier industry. But for the local mills, the Indian weaving industry would probably by now have been stamped out, and it is to the mills that must be given the praise for keeping it alive and affording the chance of some reorganization of indigenous methods. Mr. Chatterton points out that two centuries ago Europe was scarcely on a par with India in respect to textile manufactures. But it is impossible to treat the Indian industry on the same lines as that of England. In the latter case huge organisations are, alone, possible. In India the large organisations are equally necessary but for the benefit of all it is essential that the smaller organisations should have equal scope. The cottage loom is dying from lack of organisation. There are many fabrics manufactured in India which cannot be made with commercial success in the power loom. There is no doubt that the hand loom is not yet doomed because in certain directions it suffers no competition. Yet there is the fear that the tastes of the people may change and it is to prevent this, which must inevitably kill the industry, that Mr. Chatterton directs his attention. The hand-loom weaver has much to learn and for this the wider spread of technical education is necessary. With this must come closer organisation of the workers. Therein lies the solution to the problem of regenerating the hand-loom and it remains only for the Swadeshists to accept the offers of extended education to combine with Indian capital to carry on an essentially native industry.

KING OF SPAIN'S ILLNESS. THOUGH we trust the illness of the King of Spain is not so serious as the *Statesman* telegram in our news columns of yesterday would portend, the fact of His Youthful Majesty being "dangerously indisposed" just when he is expecting the arrival of an heir to his Crown and country irresistibly recalls the sad circumstance that his father passed away at exactly the same epoch of his career—when he and his subjects were anxiously awaiting the birth of a Prince who should bring Peace to the country and assurance to the Dynasty. The Prince, the King Alfonso of to-day, arrived in due course—a weakly babe, it is true, but a live one—and Peace came with him. But the royal baby's father had passed away, and the very pathos of the baby King's advent into the world evoked a pitying loyalty on the part of the people which secured a stability to the Bourbon dynasty which it has ever since maintained. This month will, it is expected, see the birth of the first child of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, and it is to be hoped that no such pathos will be associated with the arrival of the Heir of Spain as was associated with the advent of the baby's father. For, whether the child be boy or girl, Heir of Spain it will be. Coming to the immediate cause of the present trouble it is interesting, as showing the liability of the divinely rightfuls to the weaknesses of baser flesh, that the young King fell ill on the 8th of last month with influenza and "boils in the neck." The Royal physicians sent the King to bed, suffering from a chill contracted when at golf. The doctors issued almost jocose bulletins, and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the mother of Queen Victoria, went off to pay a visit in Andalusia, thus showing that the King's illness was in no sense regarded as serious. But the King was worse next morning, and stayed in bed, and certain Ministers who had engagements with the young Monarch were not admitted to the sick chamber, nor did he receive visitors for some days. Up to the time the last mail left London His Majesty had not left his room. The report of our Calcutta contemporary, dated March 30, as to the King's being "dangerously ill" must not be taken too lightly, therefore. We can only hope that it is a false alarm, and that the sad fate of the King's father at the brightest hour of his life is not to be that of the King Alfonso of to-day.

IT is understood that Sir S. W. Edgerley will succeed the Hon'ble E. McG. H. Fulton as Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay.

CAPTAIN E. W. PETELEY, Deputy Conservator for the Port of Calcutta, has gone to Rangoon at the invitation of the Commissioners of that port, for consultation on matters connected with river conservation there.

WHEN the Hon'ble Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-West Province takes leave for three and a half months from the 27th of April, Sir George Knox will officiate and Mr. C. C. Dillon will officiate in his place as Puisne Judge.

MR. RICHARD MANSELL, whose death is reported, was at one time lessee of the St. James's Theatre. While there he fell foul of the Lord Chamberlain on the subject of the length of the ladies' dresses. The next night all the fair members of the chorus appeared in full-length nightdresses.

BOTH the bride and bridegroom at a recent marriage at Hucknall Torkard (Notts) were deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was assisted in the performance of the ceremony by the missionary of the Nottingham Deaf and Dumb Society, who repeated the service after the clergyman in finger and sign language, the responses of the bride and bridegroom being given in a similar manner.

A NEW YORK preacher besought his congregation to put the same trust in their pastors as they did in their doctors and lawyers. "If you get a prescription from your doctor, you take the medicine, trustfully," and he added—

"Yours not to reason why,
Yours but to do and die!"

A STAG pursued by the members of the Berks and Bucks Hunt suddenly appeared in the main street of Windlesham (Surrey), and dashed up a lane, where it collapsed. A party of men went to its aid, and tying a rope round its neck, were leading it to a neighbouring stable, when the animal detected the sounds of the approaching hunt, and in its struggles to again get free strangled itself.

PARIS is to have a new museum of an interesting character. It will be located on some unoccupied land bordering upon the Champ de Mars, and will come into existence without State aid. The museum owes its origin to the painter, M. Maurice Lenoir, who is the president of the Societe de l'Histoire du Costume, M. Maurice Maindron, the well-known writer who fills the vice-chair, and among other distinguished members of the society —the patrons of the museum—is M. Edouard Detaille, the painter. The exhibits will consist of a wonderful collection of costumes, depicting the various costumes from the middle ages down to the end of the nineteenth century, which will be displayed on life-sized models.

PROBABLY the most ingenious device invented to prevent the taking of poison in mistake for medicine is a bottle which has been recently devised by a French inventor which is supplied with a lock and key, so that there could be no possibility of error. The cork is on a spring secured to the neck of the bottle, and when pressed into place is secured automatically by a spring-like hasp. In order to release the cork it is necessary to make use of a key which is also secured to the neck of the bottle.

THE "Demain" publishes a letter from a correspondent who, in the cause of temperance, cites a great authority—St. John the Evangelist. It is claimed that the inspired writer proclaims absinthe as a terrible scourge, and foretells its baneful powers in the eighth chapter of the Book of Revelation, where we read in verses 10 and 11:—"The third angel sounded a trumpet, and a big star bright as a lamp fell from the sky on to the third part of the rivers, and fountains and water. This star was called Wormwood, and the third part of the waters were changed, and many men died of thirst because they were bitter." Wormwood, in the English authorised version, is rendered "absinthe" in the French translation of the New Testament. A Paris contemporary, commenting on the letter, expresses the opinion that the Chamber will more likely be influenced by the necessities of the Budget than the warning contained in the vision of the Evangelist.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE GAGGING ACT.

THE following is a reproduction of the leading article that appeared in the *Friend of India* of the 25th June, 1857, which formed the first application of the provisions of the Gagging Act, that Act being then only thirteen days old:—

"We have glided into the second centenary of English rule in India, and Hindus and Mussulmans who study the mysteries of fate are well nigh in despair. The stars and scriptures told them that on Monday last we had completed our allotted term of mastership, when the strength which had hitherto been resistless, the courage that never faltered, would pass away, and we should become in turn the easy prey of our vassals. The favour of the Gods is not a perpetual gift, and though sire and son have witnessed so often what must to them appear supernatural results, it was but reasonable to suppose that our store of miracles would be exhausted at last. We share with them the belief in hidden influences, only what they look upon as being natural and commonplace is to us the domain of the marvellous. It is easy to understand how we gained power, and wealth, and glory, at the commencement of the cycle, but hard beyond measure to find out how we have lost all three at its close. When you can succeed in realising to the imagination the most foolish thing, the most improbable thing, and the most timid thing; and have blended all these together and multiplied them, and worked them into what is called a policy, you may perhaps get some clue to the solution of the problem, but all other modes of induction will hopelessly fail.

"The qualities of mind which enable a man to accumulate wealth are often those which hinder him from making a proper use of it. It was necessary for the conquest of Hindustan that the East India Company should exist; for it is only the intense greediness of traders that could have won for us the sovereignty of the country. The enemies of the Company's rule assert that they made and broke treaties, planned and fought battles, for the mere love of gain. Whatever degree of interference with private or public rights was needful for the purpose of collecting revenue, received instant and eager sanction: whatever concerned merely the welfare of Asiatic souls, or the social interests of the great body of Englishmen and Hindus, was either coldly ignored or bitterly assailed. They imported for their own use the might of civilisation, but never cared to exhibit to the nations its beneficent features. Wealth embodied all the attributes of their good deity, to whom was rendered with cheerful devotion the homage of heart and brain. The evil principle was symbolised by power, and where they failed to vanquish they fell down and worshipped. Without a spark of patriotic feeling, they set on the brow of England a gem of priceless value: without care for Christianity, they paved the way for the overthrow of idolatry. Be it so; but the evil which they wrought has well nigh passed away—the good of which they have been the not unconscious instruments will go on multiplying for ever.

"A hundred years is but a small point in the lifetime of a nation. It may be a period of sowing or of reaping the harvest, of giant labours such as shall influence the destiny of remote generations, or of utter folding of the hands to sleep. We found India destitute of invention and enterprise, ignorant of liberty and of the blessings of peace. We have placed her face to face with the forces of our civilisation, and have yet to see if there are no subtle invigorating influences that can be transmitted through her aged frame. We have given her liberty, such as she has not enjoyed for centuries; and never save by brief and long interrupted snatches. The Hindu stands upon the same platform with the Englishman, shares equal privileges with him, and challenge, for himself as great a measure of the protection and immunities accorded by the State. He has no political enemies, and his grievances are all social. There is much to be remedied within, but without, all is quiet and secure. If he has a new part to play in the world's history, the stage is clear for him, and there is an audience ready to sympathise and applaud. Whatever he has in him of creative ability may find easy vent and ready acceptance. We have swept away the obstacles which stood in the path of intellect and courage; it rests only with Nature and himself whether he achieves success or otherwise. A second Sevajee is happily impossible, but another Luther would find an easier task than that which was imposed upon the Monk of Wittenberg—the inventor, the author, the man of science will meet ready welcome and sure reward. We spread out before the dormant Asiatic soul all the mental treasures of the West, and feel only too happy in being allowed to distribute them.

"It is a great crime in some instances to trample out a nationality—to strangle in infancy what might have grown up to be one of the fairest births of Time; but, except in the case of the Sikhs, there is no example of the kind to be alleged against our countrymen. The Mussulman power was effete long before the Battle of Plassey, and such as Clive found the Mahomedans in the days of Suraj-ud-Danla, we encounter them in the time of the deposed King of Oude. Cruel, sensual, and intolerant, they are unfit to rule and unwilling to serve. Claiming to exercise sway as of Divine right, and yet—destitute of every gift with which Nature has endowed the races meant by destiny to dominate over the world—they fell by necessity under the power of a Nation replete with energy and resolution, and loathe with all the bitterness of hate the infidels who have subdued them. They will never tolerate our gifts or forgive our supremacy. We may load them with blessings, but the reward will be curses. We stand between them and a fancied earthly paradise, and are not classed in their list of good angels. The Mahrattas have none of the elements of greatness in their character; and speaking in the interests of the dusky millions, we do not regret Assaye, Deeg, and Maharajpore. But it is otherwise with regard to the Sikhs, who, had they flourished as we have seen them two centuries back, or never come in contact with the might of England, would perhaps have uprooted the tenets of the Hindu and Musselman and breathed a new spirit into the followers of Mahomed and Brahma. Humanity, however, will be content with their overthrow. The Bible is a better book than the Granth, and Christianity is superior to the Khalsa. Regenerated Hinduism might have obtained a new lease of existence, but it would have gained nothing in morals and effected but little for human happiness. Its sole gain would have been power and the example of universal destruction. It may also be alleged against us that we have deposed the Kings and ruined the Nobles of India, but why should the world sigh over that result? Monarchs who always took the wages but seldom performed the work of Government, and aristocrats who looked upon authority as a personal right and have never been able to comprehend what is meant by the sovereignty of the people, are surely better out of the way. No Englishman in these days deplores the Wars of the Roses and would like to see the Cliffords and Warwicks restored again to life. France bears with calmness the loss of her old nobility. Europe at large makes steady contributions to the list of kings out of employment. Had Princes and Rajahs in Hindustan been worth conserving, they would have retained their titles and power. The class speedily die out in the natural course of mortality, and it is not for the benefit of society that it should be renewed.

"Array the evil against the acknowledged good; weigh the broken pledges, the ruined families, the impoverished ryots, the imperfect justice, against the missionary and the schoolmaster, the railway and the steam-engine, the abolition of Suttee and the destruction of the Thugs, and declare in which scale the balance lies. For every anna that we have taken from the noble, we have returned a rupee to the trader. We have saved more lives in peace than we have sacrificed in war. We have committed many blunders and crimes —wrought evil by premeditation and good by instinct; but when all is summed up, the award must be in our favour. And with the passing away of the present cloud, there will dawn a brighter day both for England and India. We shall strengthen at the same time our hold upon the soil and upon the hearts of the people—tighten the bonds of conquest and of mutual interest. The land must be thrown open to the capital and enterprise of Europe; the ryot lifted by degrees out of his misery, and made to feel that he is a man if not a brother, and everywhere Heaven's gifts of climate and circumstance made the most of. The first centenary of Plassey was ushered in by the revolt of the Native Army, the second may be celebrated in Bengal by a respected Government and a Christian population."

The foregoing article drew forth the resentment of the Government of India, who, in a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal under date the 29th June, 1857, said that the attention of the Governor-General in Council had been given to the first leading article, headed "The Centenary of Plassey" which appeared in the *Friend of India* of the 25th instant, and especially, to its last two paragraphs, which, in the judgment of His Lordship in Council, were fraught with mischief and calculated at the time to spread disaffection towards the British Government, both among its Native subjects and among dependent and allied States. The letter went on to say that the article was regarded as one that infringed every one of the three conditions upon which licenses to keep a printing press were granted; that it tended to excite disaffection towards the British Government amongst great masses of the people, and to create alarm and suspicion among the Hindu and Mahomedan population of intended interference by Government with their religion; that it also tended to weaken the friendship towards the Government of Native Princes, Chiefs, and States in dependence upon and alliance with it; and that

"Whatever the intentions of the writer may have been, the tendency of the article as above described, and the publication of such remarks, even if innocent and admissible in ordinary times, is now, under the critical circumstances which rendered necessary the passing of Act No. XV of 1857, most dangerous not only to the Government, but to the lives of all Europeans in the Provinces not living under the close protection of British bayonets."

In conclusion, the Government of India requested that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, their views as above expressed should be communicated to the Publisher of the *Friend of India*, with the warning that a repetition of remarks of so dangerous a nature would be followed by the withdrawal of his license; and that while the Governor-General-in-Council had no intention of interfering with the fair discussion of public measures, he could not permit the circulation in India of writings so framed as to excite popular disaffection. This letter was followed by another article in the *Friend of India* in its issue of the 2nd July, 1857, as follows:—

THE FIRST WARNING.

"Lord Canning has done us the honour to select the *Friend of India* as the subject of his first experiment under the Gagging Act. We are, it appears, an *imperium in imperio*, studied by the native masses, watched with anxiety by Moolah and Brahmin, stronger than the East India Company. We have only to insert a couple of paragraphs, and the rebellion broadens and deepens. The chief priests amongst Hindoos and Mussulmans tremble for the safety of their creeds, and allied and dependent Princes, looking upon their Treaties as so much waste paper, turn a deaf ear to Governor-General and Resident and prepare to array their fighting men against the Sirkar Bahadoor. Say that our power is complimented at the expense of our patriotism. Yet what journalist could resist the temptations that beset us? What would even the *Times* give to possess such vast means of doing mischief? Who else is there of all the tribe of editors that has authority over a hundred and fifty millions of souls, that stirs equally the ryot in his hut, the devotee in his temple, and the ruler on his throne? A few words and we can subvert the allegiance of the people. The servants of the sacred shrines, dear to all races of Asiatics, seek their destiny in these columns. Wherever the English soldier is absent, we hold the lives of Europeans in the hollow of our hand. So says Lord Canning, and we may not question the truth of his statement. Here is the Governor-General's opinion of an article in our last which we dare only refer to, except for home purposes.

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"If we were on our defence in a trial for libel, we should be allowed to reprint the obnoxious paragraphs, but it will be sufficient to say that they occurred in the course of a rapid sketch of the results of a century of British occupation, and formed the best apology that we were able to make for the East India Company. We had to speak of a policy which had swept away monarchies and aristocracies in all parts of the land, as if they cumbered the earth—a policy which bore its first fruits in 1757 and its latest just a century afterwards. We advocated it as has been the habit of this journal for a score of years, and however prepared for hostilities on the part of the present administration, we certainly never expected that the grounds of indictment would be found in the first leading article of our last issue. We have no objection to recant one of the obnoxious paragraphs, but must stand by the hope expressed in the other. We will say, if required, that from Suraj-ud-Danla to the King of Oude, the Princes of India have been vilely dealt with; but we cannot forego the pleasing vision that in 1957 a Christian people may live happily under a respected Government.

"But what is the use of beating about the bush and assailing us under false pretences? Our fault is no question of orthodoxy or want of sympathy with mockery kings. It is, that whilst doing our utmost to keep eyes and ears closed to much that we were bound to receive, we were forced to denounce the vacillation of purpose, the utter want of organisation, and the wretched crop of results, which have given such a melancholy character to the proceedings of Government since the commencement of the mutinies. We had to choose between the utterance of unpleasant censures or a dishonest silence. Between saying what, in the interests of England, it were traitorous to suppress, and what it was for the reputation of a few high officials should never have been written. The time had come when it was needful to take a side, and without hesitation we fell into the imperial ranks. As it turns out, we had not counted the cost; but such as our course seemed to entail we were willing to defray. On the score of public support we have no martyrdom to boast of, having gained a hundred and eleven subscribers since the 1st of May, after allowing for all the deaths and withdrawals.

"We venture to say that there is not a man in Calcutta, or elsewhere, who will put upon the excepted paragraphs the construction which Lord Canning has chosen to fix on them, or who will adopt any other conclusion than the palpable one that it is thought more desirable to gag the *Friend of India* at once, than to waste time in finding a sufficient reason for the act. But we submit to his Lordship the following matter for consideration. The people of all classes, who are said to read and study this journal, know, as a matter of course, that it has always been the advocate of annexation and of Christianity. But all of a sudden it is silent upon those important topics. The shrewd Asiatic need not ask the reason, for he can see for himself that the Government has interfered to prevent their discussion, but he will carry the enquiry a step further and ask what it is that has prompted the interference? If they intend to reverse the policy of their predecessors, why let them reinstate Kings, restore Jaghears, and deport Missionaries? But if they are not repentant, but merely timid; if they do not abjure the acts, but only shrink from enduring the consequences, why, what a dullard he must be to be duped into inaction by such shallow artifices! Either we advocate what is always injurious to the body politic or it is the poorest cowardice to coerce us into silence. No man, Mussulman or Hindu, if he has half the brains that the Governor-General allots to him, can fail to recognise in this open tabooing of subjects hitherto left free for comment, the newest and most damning proof of the mistrust which the Government entertains of the allies and native subjects of the Crown of England, and the Honourable Company.

"Three weeks since, Lord Canning had the sympathy and support of every man of European birth or parentage. To-day there are not half a dozen who would lift up their hands in his favour. But why should he do for himself what he has failed to do for England? Why cease to retain personal when public reputation is irrecoverably gone? When the goodly ship goes down with all her rich freight on board, it is better that the captain should exhibit no anxiety to save his cabin furniture.

"And now a word as to the policy of this journal—say for the next three months. We have no intention of testing the ability of Government to put down a rebellion at Serampore To-day is the last of our independence, and we will not write under compulsion, or invite, for interests which have been created by industry and intellect exerted for a quarter of a century, the ruin which it will now cost Lord Canning nothing to decree. We accept the situation that is made for us, and take leave of political discussion—till the times mend."

This article was also resented by the Government of India, and, as on the previous occasion, the Printer and Publisher was informed that the Governor-General in Council would have felt it necessary to direct the revocation of the license which had been granted, but that His Lordship in Council had abstained from adopting that course in consequence of an assurance that he had received on the part of the representatives of the absent proprietor that the newspaper would, during his absence, be carried on so as to avoid all cause of complaint and within the terms of the license.

A comparison of the writings of that time, which incurred such decisive action on the part of Government, with the scurrilous and scandalous class of writings that seem to pervade a section of the Anglo-Vernacular Press in these days, shews that the toleration now shewn for seditious writings is flagrantly out of place, and possibly the time is not far distant when the authorities will have occasion to regret the clemency of the policy that is being pursued in this respect. On the other hand, the recent conviction of the Editor of the *Bhala* in the Bombay Police Court, resulted in a judgment of His Lordship in Council, were fraught with mischief and calculated at the time to spread disaffection towards the British Government, both among its Native subjects and among dependent and allied States. The letter went on to say that the article was regarded as one that infringed every one of the three conditions upon which licenses to keep a printing press were granted; that it tended to excite disaffection towards the British Government amongst great masses of the people, and to create alarm and suspicion among the Hindu and Mahomedan population of intended interference by Government with their religion; that it also tended to weaken the friendship towards the Government of Native Princes, Chiefs, and States in dependence upon and alliance with it; and that

"Whatever the intentions of the writer may have been, the tendency of the article as above described, and the publication of such remarks, even if innocent and admissible in ordinary times, is now, under the critical circumstances which rendered necessary the passing of Act No. XV of 1857, most dangerous not only to the Government, but to the lives of all Europeans in the Provinces not living under the close protection of British bayonets."

In conclusion, the Government of India requested that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, their views as above expressed should be communicated to the Publisher of the *Friend of India*, with the warning that a repetition of remarks of so dangerous a nature would be followed by the withdrawal of his license; and that while the Governor-General-in-Council had no intention of interfering with the fair discussion of public measures, he could not permit the circulation in India of writings so framed as to excite popular disaffection. This letter was followed by another article in the *Friend of India* in its issue of the 2nd July, 1857, as follows:—

THE FIRST WARNING.

"Lord Canning has done us the honour to select the *Friend of India* as the subject of his first experiment under the Gagging Act. We are, it appears, an *imperium in imperio*, studied by the native masses, watched with anxiety by Moolah and Brahmin, stronger than the East India Company. We have only to insert a couple of paragraphs, and the rebellion broadens and deepens. The chief priests amongst Hindoos and Mussulmans tremble for the safety of their creeds, and allied and dependent Princes, looking upon their Treaties as so much waste paper, turn a deaf ear to Governor-General and Resident and prepare to array their fighting men against the Sirkar Bahadoor. Say that our power is complimented at the expense of our patriotism. Yet what journalist could resist the temptations that beset us? What would even the *Times* give to possess such vast means of doing mischief? Who else is there of all the tribe of editors that has authority over a hundred and fifty millions of souls, that stirs equally the ryot in his hut, the devotee in his temple, and the ruler on his throne? A few words and we can subvert the allegiance of the people. The servants of the sacred shrines, dear to all races of Asiatics, seek their destiny in these columns. Wherever the English soldier is absent, we hold the lives of Europe

RUIN IN ROUMANIA.

120,000 TROOPS OUT.

Bloodthirsty Attacks on the Peasants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Despite optimistic official statements, reports continue to arrive announcing the bloodiest encounters between the Roumanian troops and the peasants. The former are mercilessly bombarding the villages, while the latter are showing the fury of desperation.

The disorders have been renewed in many pacified districts on the withdrawal of the troops.

A hundred and twenty thousand troops are now distributed through the country.

THE SABZEVAR MURDER.

Armenian and a Mussulman Woman.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Persian Parliament has discussed the murder at Sabzevar.

Speakers, during the discussion, urged that the act was in accordance with holy law, for a man, who was an Armenian, was found with a Mussulman woman.

The Russian Consul has continued his journey to Sabzevar accompanied by twelve Cossacks, despite official objections to the strength of his escort.

DISASTER IN SURREY.

Tramcar Overturns.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

An electric car crowded with holiday-makers overturned between Croydon and Sutton while turning a sharp corner on a steep gradient.

The passengers were shot into the road. Thirty-five were injured including many children.

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

Englishmen Attacked.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A hundred English strike-breakers at Hamburg were enticed into the country and attacked by a crowd, who pursued them, beating them savagely, and throwing several into the canal. Twenty-five were injured.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

German Sanatorium Inaugurated.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The foundation stone of a German Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives was laid on Sunday in the presence of the Governor of Jerusalem.

The Kaiser wired his good wishes.

ROYAL VISIT TO ITALY.

Their Majesties to Attend the Launch of a Battleship.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

It is reported that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will attend the launch of the battleship "Roma" at Spezzia, at which their Italian Majesties will attend.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Duke Meets Khedive.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Duke of Connaught and the Khedive have exchanged visits.

THE KING AT BIARRITZ.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

King Edward took part in the battle of flowers at Biarritz.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Cromer, in an interview with the correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, states that the Anglo-French *entente* has made itself specially felt in Egypt to the advantage of the Progressive Policy.

His report for 1906 will not be issued until 15th April. It deals with the question of capitulations. It does not propose their suppression.

Lord Cromer believes in the advantage and guarantees that the capitulations afford Europeans, but says that the system requires adaptation to modern conditions.

He urges the Powers transferring to Great Britain the present collective legislative functions, owing to the interminable delays that occur.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A severe earthquake has been felt at Bitlis. It is reported that several people have been killed and property damaged.

The homeless inhabitants are taking refuge with the American Missionaries and are camping in the snow.

The details are at present lacking.

EGYPTIAN jurisprudence appears to be almost a misnomer owing to the large part played in the law courts of the country by foreign laws and lawyers. Some years ago, in the days when British and French policy in Africa or elsewhere did not jog-trot as smoothly side by side as they do to-day, the French even founded a law school in Cairo, and this at present has 224 students. Its progress has been so great that it is being paralysed for want of space to grow in, and the French Minister of Public Instruction has been sent to devise means for providing them. In this he has succeeded by an ingenious expedient. The French Archæological Institute, built on land bought for £4,000, but now worth £200,000, is to be sold for cheaper land of greater extent, and on this will arise a new law school.

CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITION AT SURAT.

A General Survey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 2.

Never was Surat more joyful and gay than on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, when various important Conferences met here in quick succession. The influx of people from Bombay and the adjoining districts was also great. The laying out of the Exhibition grounds was on the plan of the Bombay Exhibition copied on a miniature scale, and it was a successful one. But it seemed that only a few people understood it was an exhibition in the true sense of the word. Most of them thought it was an ordinary fair and they grumbled very much why cheap toys for children were not sold there. In the Conference meetings there were two kinds of speakers, one who read long written speeches, full of morals and exhortations, which served to tire the audience by their length, and the other who kept the audience laughing by second-hand witticisms. Unfortunately, the broiling sun of midday, with warm breezes carrying clouds of dust, made sitting for long hours in the Conference meetings, from 8 in the morning to 7 in the evening, exceedingly unpleasant. The Delegates from the different quarters of the Presidency were mostly farmers. Their only message seemed to be to lift up their hands,—and some of them lifted both hands,—when a proposition was put to the vote No doubt the Conference Meetings were quite successful so far as mere speech-making was concerned. The most funny part of the whole thing was that speeches, copies of which were not distributed to those present, were taken as read. It was whispered that, in future, the Conference as a whole will be taken as held. The most wearisome stories in the world are those of a self-made man as told by himself, and there were not few who told them in the Conference meetings. Presidential speeches, which in some cases were presented in printed booklets were fairly moderate, interesting and intelligent. A speaker, who was highly applauded in the course of his *extempore* and enthusiastic speech, after finishing his "learned oration" had to ask, his friend the gist of what he himself had spoken as he wanted to telegraph it to a native paper at Lucknow. And it seemed that several speakers spoke what they themselves did not understand. Of course they could, in the heat of excitement, only remember this much, that they had sworn against the Government, but for what and why, they could not tell. And what is most strange, the delegates and others present concurred with every speaker word for word, letter for letter, whether they understood him or not or whether they thought him to be an extreme pessimist or optimist. Such were the calm and matured considerations of the Conference meetings. The hearts of the members of the Volunteer Corps of the Parsee and Hindu youths leapt out of themselves with sheer joy at having had an opportunity to wear uniforms of khaki and white. They occasioned more amusement than admiration.

The success of the Conferences and the Exhibition as a whole, was due to the invaluable efforts of Mr. Ratilal D. Mazmudar, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay and Captain Dhanjishaw Maneckshaw Kapadia of the Volunteer Corps.

VETERINARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Tenable in the Punjab and Bengal College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

The paucity of Veterinary Assistants in the Civil Veterinary Department in these provinces has led the Local Government to offer scholarships to approved students who will be sent annually for training to the Punjab and Bengal Veterinary Colleges with a view to qualifying as Veterinary graduates to fill appointments on the subordinate staff of this department.

The first lot of students will be sent during this month, twelve to the Punjab and three to Bengal.

As the prospects before those entering the department are good there should be a rush of candidates for scholarships.

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

Memorial to the Director-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

A memorial had been submitted to the Director-General of Post Office by the clerks in the Lucknow Post Office complaining of the hardship of their lot compared with the position of employees in other Government Departments. They ask for a minimum rate of pay of Rs. 30 per month rising to Rs. 50 before retirement; shorter hours; allowance of the usual gazetted and local holidays; casual and privilege leave and free quarters near the Post Office for clerks on night duty.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Telegrams More Reassuring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Comilla telegrams are more reassuring. The presence of Mr. Lason, the Commissioner, seems to have had a good effect, as things are quieting down. The Commissioner seems to have ordered the arrest of some Mahomedan rowdies and has ordered a Special Court to sit at Akhaura to dispose of the disturbance and looting cases.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

People and Cattle Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

On the 27th ultimo there was a terrible hailstorm near Muttrapore, in the Malda District. In one *thana* 14 men and 101 head of cattle were killed and 187 men injured.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Commemoration in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

A largely attended meeting of Gujaratis, Mohamedans and Parsis was held here yesterday in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Gaekwar of Baroda. It was unanimously resolved that a letter of congratulation be addressed to His Highness and a Gujarati Library and Reading Room be opened in honor of the Jubilee.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

A Pasteur Institute in Southern India for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals was opened at Coonoor yesterday.

WHEN Sir William Barkitt goes on three months' leave from the 1st of May Mr. H. D. Griffin, District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow will officiate.

THE LATE BAKSHI RAGHUNATH PERSHAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 2.

Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, late Judge of the Hyderabad High Court, who died suddenly yesterday morning from heart failure had been in bad health for some time past, but no immediate danger was apprehended by his friends, as, up to 10 p.m. of the preceding night, he was at the Nizam Club, death taking place at four o'clock the following morning. Deceased was 55 years of age and a distinguished Freemason and leading spirit in Lodges Moreland and Hyderabad, attaining the high position of Right Worshipful Master in the Craft. At the time of his death he was acting as Personal Secretary to His Excellency the Minister, for Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur. The courts of His Highness the Nizam were closed yesterday as a mark of respect, and the local Masonic Lodges will hold a Lodge of Mourning next Saturday in honour of his memory. His remains were cremated on the banks of the river Moosi yesterday evening.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

The Season's Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The Pearl Fishery operations terminates to-day, having lasted thirty-six days as last year, when Rs. 13,36,745 were realised. This year thirty-five days gave Rs. 10,29,704; the thirty-third day's catch sold at Rs. 217, cents 54, per 1,000 oysters, the 1907 record, which is only beaten by Rs. 282-11 in 1906.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Major Fielding returned to Calcutta this morning after a most successful shooting trip, in which the party bagged six splendid specimens of tigers, one of which is believed to be of a record size. The Major leaves again on Thursday for Dehra Dun. He will act as Military Secretary to the Viceroy for the time being.

CYCLONES IN CEYLON.

Nearly Eight Million Rupees Property Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The completed unofficial estimate reckons Cyclone damages on the east coast at six to eight million rupees, over 40,000 acres of cocoanut property.

The Governor is now visiting the district.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Drunkenness in Ranchi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the principal business in hand was the set clement clauses of the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill. There were over seventy-five amendments, very few of which found support.

In replying to the subject of excessive drunkenness in the Ranchi district and the memorial submitted to Government thereon, the Hon'ble Mr McIntosh said that the memorial has been submitted to Government by the Commissioner and that it will receive most careful consideration: that the prevalence of drunkenness in the district is admitted, and both local Officers and Government are anxious to take whatever steps are possible and right to check it.

THE BENGAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT BILL.

Anglo-Indian Association's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

A brief Note on the Bengal Self-Government Amendment Bill has been sent to the Local Government by the Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Association. They express cordial approval of Government's evident anxiety to quicken the people of the country with a keener sense of the possibilities of local self-government, but they cannot help realising that the machinery of election imported from abroad and based mostly on more or less unsuitable foreign models does not always reach real life or rouse the interest of the people. They submit that if the methods of election were more largely modified by Judicious selection, not exclusively under official inspiration but under official suggestion combined with ascertained views of natural and especially hereditary leaders of people, a valuable element would be introduced into local self-government that is not now found in it.

PUNJAB LAND REVENUE.

Expected Increase of 10 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

The Land Revenue collections in the Punjab for the year which has just closed are expected to exceed the estimate by no less than ten lakhs.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN AIKIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 2.

Captain John Aikin of the Indian Medical Service died yesterday from prolonged illness which was borne with much fortitude. His funeral was very largely attended to-day. Full Military honors were accorded to him by the East Lankashire Regiment.

The deceased Officer was Mutiny veteran having been present at the seige of Multan. He also served with distinction in Abyssinia and Afghanistan, and was in old and popular resident of Poona.

A GERMAN STEAMER ASHORE.

Rescued by Port Commissioners Tug.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The German steamer "Kattenturm" was reported at noon to-day to be badly ashore at Melancholy Point and wanting assistance. When the Port Commissioner's tug "Rescue" reached Melancholy Point it found that the "Kattenturm" had floated off the sandbank, and the "Rescue" towed the vessel back to the docks.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WRECK OF THE S. S. "SUEVIC."

London, March 18.—The S. S. "Suevic" struck the rocks under the Lizard Lighthouse in a south-west gale and fog. The day before the "Suevic" struck, her Captain, Jones, received a presentation from the passengers, it being his last trip to London.

THE CITY ROAD FIRE.

Damage £2,00,000.

London March 18.—The City Road fire destroyed three warehouses causing damage to the extent of £2,00,000.

THE FLOODS IN PITTSBURG.

Whole Town Destroyed.

London, March 18.—The floods at Pittsburg have caused two millions pounds damage, and 20,000 people are homeless. The town of Derwent in Ohia has also been destroyed.

ROCKEFELLER'S DONATION TO NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

London, March 18.—The *New York World* says that Rockefeller is giving ten million dollars for non-Sectarian Schools in China, for educating before conversion.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, March 18.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor speaking at Manchester said that if the Lords rejected the coming Irish measure, the Nationalists would strike heavier blow than ever, helping to place Dublin Castle and the House of Lords in the same dishonoured tomb.

NATIVE DISQUIETUDE IN ZULULAND.

London March 18.—A public meeting of whites at Melmoth in Zululand demanded Government to erect a gaol and provide larger accomodation in it in cases of native rising, as the natives' conduct is growing worse.

TURKISH COMMANDER ASSASINATED.

LONDON March 18.—Hemdi Pasha the Commander of two Turkish forces in Trebizond has been assassinated by an officer whom he recently punished.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Improved Type of Guns Introduced.

London, March 18.—The German Artillery is being rearmed with the Recoilless gun and also an improved rifle, both superior to French weapons.

ARSON BY A LAD OF 15.

Damages £1,00,000.

London March 18.—A boy aged fifteen fired thirty houses in Posen, causing damage to the extent of £1,00,000 sterling.

SOCIALISTIC DESIGNS ON NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Upton Sinclair Singularly Unsuccssessful.

London, March 18.—Mr. Upton Sinclair, the author, established a Socialistic colony in New Jersey but was burnt out, escaping at night with fifty-four others. Several were injured in jumping from windows.

DR. MACNAMARA M. P.

Member of a Militant Irish Organisation.

London, Mar. 19.—Dr. Macnamara is admitting to membership of the Dulwich Napper Tandy branch of the Irish League and is believed be the first Cabinet Minister joining a Militant Irish organisation.

TRANSVAAL MINISTER'S SALARIES.

De Wet Aroused.

London, March 18.—General Botha's salary as Premier is £4,000 and other Ministers, £3,000 sterling.

De Wet objects to General Botha attending the Colonial Conference before experiencing one session of the Transvaal Parliament and because the Orange River Colony ought to have been considered.

THE LATE COUNT LAMSDORFF.

London, March 19.—The late Count Lamsdorff is believed to have been previously poisoned at S Petersburg.

THE NATAL REBELS.

London, March 18.—Mounted Police have been sent to surround the Natal rebels at Omapumula.

London March 20.—The Natal Police have captured the Native rebels.

ULSTER'S PROTEST AGAINST HOME RULE SCHEMES.

Delegates introduced by Duke of Abercorn.

MR. BALFOUR'S INVECTIVE.

London, March 20.—The Duke of Abercorn introduced fifty Irish Unionist's delegates urging the need of combating Home Rule schemes. Mr. Balfour replying said the Local Government Act is been misused by the dominant party as an electoral machine. Government's policy was a deliberate and intentional fraud upon the electorates. Unionists urged that Home Rule would ruin the great commercial interests of Ulster, undeservedly injure the loyal Irish minority and be the greatest blow aimed at the Empire. Mr. Lloyd George's bill, if introduced, will compel foreigners to work patents in Britain and prevent the imposing of onerous conditions upon Britishers using their patents.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

20,000 Jews Cross the Austrian Frontier.

London, March, 20.—Peasants at Botosami in Roumania fired the Jews' houses, and 20,000 Jews have crossed the Austrian Frontier.

SOUTH FRANCE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

London March 20.—Wilding beat M. J. Ritchie in the South France Tennis Championship at Nice by three sets to love.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

CITICISM. I was pleased to learn from a letter in your columns the other day, that there were a number of people who enjoyed my "keen thrusts." Now I have never set up as a keen critic, remembering the well-known saw that those, who live in glass-houses, should not throw stones. At the same time I have always felt that one of the great weaknesses of Anglo-Indian society in a big town like Bombay, was the entire lack of anything like fearless criticism. Both the press and individuals are afraid to indulge in it. The press, because everyone knows that the Editor of the So-and-so is Mr. So-and-so. Individuals, because the Anglo-Indian community is so small that everybody knows everyone else and nobody's feelings must be hurt. Moreover it is apparently correct, in Bombay at least, to believe certain things, and to disbelieve them is to run a serious risk of social ostracism. The town of Bombay is an immensely conservative place. Mr. A. is a splendid man of business. Alright! that is a canon and, however foolishly the said Mr. A. may act, we must not depart from the preconceived idea, else we shall be thought dangerous persons. Then there is no use of writing criticisms of high dignitaries, because if you do, the newspapers will not print them. It is generally accepted that Mr. So-and-so is a very witty and entertaining person. I may find him the dullest dog on earth, but I must at all costs keep the discovery to myself. The truth is that Bombay is the most conventional of places. There are so many persons who must be obeyed, and so many who do not matter. There are such and such clever men, and such and such fools. There is no use in disputing these facts; they are accepted and hall-marked. If you would succeed socially and financially you must at least pretend to believe them. The place is full of little tin gods, who wield enormous power, considering their ultimate insignificance. In a great English community like London or Manchester free criticism is possible, because the criticised does not know the critic and, if he did, would be unable to do him any harm. It is quite otherwise in an Anglo-Indian town.

CLUBS AND HOME LIFE. Another very enervating and sleepifying influence in Bombay is the Clubs,—I refer to the social clubs. It may, I think, be safely premised that quite forty per cent. of those who belong to the Yacht Club, for example, would not belong to any club at all at home. I believe my estimate is a low one. The result is that men of business in Bombay, instead of going home after business hours, go to the Clubs, stay there till there is barely time left to get home and dress for dinner. After dinner they are so sleepy that bed is the only place, and the result is that except on Sundays and holidays there is practically no home life in Bombay. People become lazy and entertain at the Club rather than doing so at their own houses. Now a dinner party in one's host's bungalow is a greater compliment to the guest, is, unless it is one of the somewhat usual hotch-potch gatherings, much more sociable, and does not cost nearly as much. Then again, why should it be necessary to give afternoon teas at the Club? How infinitely preferable to give them in your own bungalow with tennis, if you are so fortunate as to have a court, croquet, and a little music. The necessity of going to the Club five afternoons a week and of dining there twice a week, is, in my belief, the real cause of the artistic, literary, and musical stagnation of this town. Most people will admit that this continual going to the Club is really very dull; but then, although they are bored, the thing is so easy, and they are so slack that they prefer to be bored without effort, to enjoying themselves with. The type of person, who can go afternoon after afternoon to the same place, do the same things and see the same people, must be commonplace to start with, and is bound to become more so. "It is really too much trouble to go out after dinner." "I am so sorry we cannot come as Tuesday and Friday are bandnights." "On Saturday afternoon we *always* go to the races." "I should have liked to have come, but we always go and hear the band at the Gym. on Wednesdays." "I am so sorry I can't play tennis with you on Monday as I am going to the Yacht Club dance on Monday night, and mother thinks it would be too tiring." The fact is Bombay suffers from a continual and annoying round of rapid social engagements, to which all the things worth doing or thinking about have to give place. We have become a crowd of stereotyped nonentities and, apparently, we can't save ourselves if we would. How my Parsee friends can wish to imitate or enter into this life of dreadful dullness, I really cannot understand. If you don't find the best club in the world within the walls of your own bungalow, then you had better vacate it forthwith.

WANTED ORIGINALITY. I am led to offer these remarks as a protest against the stagnation into which we have fallen and as a plea for some sort of originality. Of course, it is a very serious thing to be original, and you are almost certain to be accused of a lack of manners or the possession of a dangerous brilliancy. The man or woman, who has the courage to strike out a new line for him or herself, may expect pretty universal condemnation. It is almost as dangerous as to refuse to obey the dictates of fashion in the matter of clothes. But my own belief is that it is well worth taking the risk. Though many will condemn you, you will find a few kindred spirits that you knew not of before, and the friendship of one such is well worth the acquaintance of a hundred tea-party friends. And there are so many things so well worth the seeing and doing outside the accepted boundaries. Inside the boundaries, the same old weary round; outside, the whole world of marvellous possibilities. One of the things still declared to be an offence in the University of Cambridge is the playing of marbles on the Senate House steps. Let us go and play marbles or whatever other game we please and where we please, so long as we do not really injure other people or ourselves. One of the few promising signs I can see is the growing tendency, among Europeans towards the playing of cricket on Sundays. The arguments against it are the merest convention; the arguments in its favour, great and numerous. It is only a small sign, but the small rift expands into the great blue sky. We are very fond of singing "Britons never, never, will be slaves," and yet we are the timid slaves of those two very hard task-masters, the so-called 'correct thing' and convention. On Saturday last was held the 14th and final meeting at Mahaluxmi. I should think everyone must be glad, including even the unfortunate ponies, who have been racing against each other all these consecutive Saturdays. Why not vary the proceedings by introducing a camel or a hippopotamus race? I do not believe either of these animals cost more than a really expensive racing pony. But apparently, there is nothing new under the sun, certainly not at least at Mahaluxmi.

DR. JOHN POLLEN. Dr. John Pollen was always an amusing person, even if he did not intend to be. His latest exploit of flying the Esperanto flag over his ship as admiral of the fleet at Jedda, will probably rank as quite one of the brightest of his many happy inspirations. It transports us into the regions of the wildest comic opera, and I can imagine the learned doctor pacing his quarter deck, dressed as an admiral,—he always had a plentiful fancy dress wardrobe,—and issuing orders in Esperanto, which would be quite harmless as no one would have the faintest idea of what was meant. I cannot help asking, however, has Dr. Pollen come to India to further the interests of Esperanto, or, as has been freely said, to join the Bombay Bar? If the former, there can be no objection to his opera bouffe performances; if the latter, he should remember that members of the senior branch of the legal profession do not advertise themselves. This sort of thing is not wanted. Dr. William Smith, the celebrated pupil of Sandow, is now in Bombay and last week carried one of our local magnates from the Floral Fountain to the Ripon Club. Dr. Smith has been paying a visit to King Menelik, whose court he delighted with several displays of his wonderful feats of strength. Dr. Smith avows his intention of practising in the High Court, and solicitors will find him—should he happen not to be out—in his comfortable chambers in Medows Street. It is confidently expected that, after his Sandow training, Dr. Smith will easily carry any of the benches of the local High Court away with him.

OPERA. The announcement, that the Bandmann Opera Company was not to proceed further East, but was to be reorganised in Calcutta by the introduction of a very large amount of new blood, was only what was to be expected. This will mean, I suppose, that the services of many of the present members of the Company will be dispensed with. Mr. Bandmann is taking a very wise step and the fact that he has the frankness to do so openly, shows that he is really anxious to maintain his theatrical enterprises at a high standard. Mr. Bandmann alone knows who he will keep and whom dispense with in the present Company, but if I might be allowed a suggestion, it would be that Miss Constance Lait and Mr. Kahn must be retained. Miss Lait is certainly the most charming singer that has appeared on the Indian light opera stage for many years, and she has moreover a very bright and cheery presence. Mr. Kahn too is a most hard-working and able artist with an excellent voice and huge possibilities. I think our old friend Harry Cole is very certain of a tremendous reception when he makes his reappearance. He is, to my mind, the one thing wanting, and I personally bail his return with delight, and, the visit of the reorganised Bandmann Co., in June, ought be a pleasant break of another kind from that of the monsoon.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING. Next Sunday's meeting about the recent Justices' election ought to be of a very interesting character. I see the signatories to the notice, convening the meeting, are very numerous and influential. I also observe that the meeting is to be a public one and so I suppose freedom of speech is to be allowed. It will be rather amusing if both parties should be represented and demand a hearing. I suppose as it is a public meeting both sides will be entitled to a fair hearing. The meeting is presumably called by the supporters of the Mehta party, but it cannot be called a public one, unless the other side is allowed to have its say. I think it should prove an amusing event and I propose to be present and trust that unbiassed and fair-minded persons like myself may be present without undergoing any risk of personal insult or assault. I don't myself at present see what good purpose the meeting is going to serve, and it is to lighten my darkness on the point that I propose to attend. If it is merely held with the object of making a large number of frothy and unsubstantiated allegations against respectable people, then its promoters are very foolish indeed. I have never thought much of the charge of influencing people. Any man is entitled to use such influence as he has over others in order to forward his own ends, provided he does so in a fair and legitimate manner. And for the matter of that some of the signatories to next Sunday's meeting can bring, I believe, far more indirect influence to bear than any of the accused persons on the other side. I was very glad to see that Mr. Wacha had been nominated by Government to the Corporation, for the avoidance of his election, of course, rested on the merest technicality.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT DEHRA DUN.

Captain Mackenzie Officiates as Military Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, APRIL 2.

The Viceroy's Camp is perfectly quiet. Since the arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Violet there has been riding and walking out in the morning and evening and the receiving of visitors, among whom were the Civil and Military Officers of the Station.

Major-General Sclater, Q. M. G., arrived here on Inspection Duty, and left to-day, besides Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy of Bombay and Colonel McCan, Commanding the Cameronians.

Yesterday was a busy day receiving and sending condolence messages in connection with the late Colonel Adam whose death has thrown a gloom over the Camp, and no doubt over India and England. Captain J. Mackenzie is officiating as Military Secretary *pro tem* till Major G. P. T. Fielding, D. S. O. returns. It is possible, however, that the latter may join the Viceregal Party at Simla instead of coming to Dehra.

The Viceroy's stables have arrived, a part preceding the Viceroy and the reminder following yesterday in charge of Mr. Elliot the Superintendent.

LATER.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Violet, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, C. I. E., Private Secretary and Capt. Elgin, A. D. C., visited the Imperial Cadet Corps, taking tea with the Officers and Imperial Cadets. His Excellency also inspected the Corps buildings and said good-bye to the Cadet who were going on their annual vacation. To-day the Viceroy's chaffeur Thomas goes home on Saturday. Conductor O'Donald who was re-ordered to the Viceroy's Camp from Agra to supervise camp arrangements, arrived here to-day

The Viceregal Party will probably proceed to Doiwalla for a day's fishing on Friday.

APPEARANCE OF A METEORITE.

A phenomenon visible by day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

Several correspondents have written to tell of an aerolite which was seen on Sunday. After about a quarter to five o'clock it was of great brilliancy and its fall from the sky was followed in Lahore by an immensely long double train of what looked like smoke.

It was seen at Rawalpendi in a south-easterly direction from that station. There was a bright sunshine at the time some of the correspondents inquire if there are any cases on record of a meteorite being visible under such conditions, and other again point out that if the phenomenon has occurred after dark the sight must have been of surpassing brilliancy.

THE HON'BLE MRS. ADAM.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Adam accompanied by Miss Adam sister of the late Colonel Adam, leaves by mail train on Thursday evening en route for England.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION."

Military Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Major General B. De Brath, Commanding Aden Brigade, is granted three and half month's leave. Colonel Legh, 116th Mahrattas, will officiate for him.

Lieut. Astone, York and Lancaster Regiment is transferred to the Hussars and Lieut. Iskine 5th Mountain Battery to No. 3 Battery.

Lieut. Wells 40th Pathans is posted to the Corps of Guides.

Colonel Middleton, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division is granted eight months, leave.

Lieut. Col. Vores, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 3 Brigade, Lahore, vice Col. Montgomery-Campbell vacated.

Lieut. B. Ritchie, 15th Hussars, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Royal Wiltshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Major Houghton, Royal Lancaster Regiment will be placed on the retired list from the 1st of June next, on attaining the age limit.

Major Hardy, 95th Infantry is appointed Commandant of the 97th Infantry.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, C. S., District and Sessions Judge of the United Provinces, will, on return from leave, officiate as Secretary to Government of the United Provinces, when Mr E. F. L. Winter proceeds on six months' combined leave from the 11th of April.

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FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

AFTER BIG GAME WITH RIFLE AND SWORD,

BY

H. A. BRYDEN

(Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.).

Sir Samuel Baker never fired a rifle in South Africa, but, in another part of the Dark Continent he enjoyed sport fully as varied and exciting as did any of his great rivals in the hunting grounds of that once peerless game preserve, Baker had been for some years a planter in Ceylon, where he first accustomed himself to the pursuit of big game. Tiring of Ceylon, and anxious to take a part in the [illegible] discovery than ranging the [illegible] of explorers he journeyed up the river of Egypt, [illegible] in the year 1861 devoted himself, in the [illegible] unknown and unexplored country between the Nile and Abyssinia, to the tracing out and discovery of the great river systems, which, coming down from the highlands of Abyssinia, feed the vast Nile itself and contribute not a little to the mighty wealth of alluvial soil which [illegible] inundation, is deposited by the great river on the flat lands of Egypt, fertilising the country annually and renewing life and existence to the fellaheen and their crops. The results of this famous and successful expedition were set out in "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," a book which still remains one of the classics of African travel, full of adventure, sport, and careful observation.

During this expedition Sir Samuel Baker was accompanied by his heroic wife who throughout the whole of his African wanderings, including his celebrated discovery of the Albert Nyanza, shared his dangers, joys, illness and privations. Quitting the Nile at Korosko, Baker and his wife travelled on camels 700 miles of burning desert, and made their way to the Atbara River, made famous a few years since by the victory of Lord Kitchener. On the Upper Atbara, the Settite, the Royari, and other Abyssinian rivers, hunting with the wild Hamran Arabs, who were delighted with so keen and fearless a fellow sportsman, Baker found himself in a country teeming with big game, and enjoyed some of the finest shooting in the world. During the greater part of 1861 and 1862, he lived the wild life of the desert, finding unequalled sport among all kinds of African game. He thus humorously describes his preserves:—"In the short space of about three hours I found myself the proprietor of an eligible freehold residence, situated upon an eminence in park-like grounds, commanding extensive and romantic view of the beautifully wooded valley of the Atbara, within a minute's walk of the neighbouring village of Shafi, perfect immunity from all poor rates, tithes, taxes, and other public burthens, not more than 2000 miles from a church, with the advantage of a post town (Kassala) at the easy distance of seventy leagues. The manor comprised the right of shooting throughout the parishes of Abyssinia and Soudan, plentifully stocked with elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, hippopotami, leopards, and a great variety of antelopes, while the right of fishing extended throughout the Atbara, and neighbouring rivers, that were well stocked with fish ranging from five to a hundred and fifty pounds; also with turtles and crocodiles." There is absolutely not a trace of exaggeration in this description—indeed even at the present day first-rate big game shooting is to be obtained in that very country—and upon this stupendous manor, Baker and his Hamran Arabs enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

BIG GAME AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

The Hamran Arabs were perhaps the most daring race of savage hunters in the world, and Baker, no mean judge, speaks in the highest terms of their marvellous courage and expertness. Armed only with sharp swords they fearlessly attacked elephants, rhinoceroses, and other dangerous game, and, usually by hamstringing their victims, more often than not came out victorious in these extraordinary trials of strength and agility. These Arabs possessed horses, and naked sword in hand, rode down their quarry, while at other times they boldly attacked elephants on foot with these weapons. From the Hamrans the English hunter purchased some good horses at the price, saddle and bridle included of £3 or £4 apiece. After shooting many desert gazelles, crocodiles, and hippopotami, Baker encountered his first herd of twenty-eight giraffes, animals in which all this country abounded. "All now halted, and gazed stedfastly in our direction, forming a superb tableau; their beautifully mottled skins glancing like the summer coat of a thorough-bred horse, the orange-coloured statues standing out in high relief from a background of dark green mimosæ." With his old Ceylon 10-bore double rifle, he had no difficulty after a hard stalk in bringing down two fine dark coloured old bulls, with which, as may be imagined, he was more than well content. Giraffes were seen in this country by Sir Samuel Baker in enormous troops, as many as 154 and 103 being occasionally sighted together.

Among his varied armoury Baker had an enormous single rifle carrying a half-pound explosive shell. This was nicknamed by the Arabs "Jenna el Mootfah" (Child of the cannon,) and with this fearsome weapon, almost as terrible to its user as to its victim, he brought down his second African elephant. An 8-bore gives a pretty strong recoil; a 2-bore must have been surely enough to shatter the nerves even of such a Hercules as Sir Samuel Baker. "The recoil of the 'Baby,'" as he himself called this weapon, "loaded with ten drachms of the strongest powder," he says, "spun me round like a top—it was difficult to say which was staggered the most severely, the elephant or myself; however, we both recovered, and I seized one of my double rifles, a Reilly, No. 10, quickly pushed into my hand by Hadji Ali. This was done just in time, as an elephant from the baffled herd turned sharp round and with its immense ears cocked it charged down upon us with a scream of rage. One of us she must have if I missed! This was the fire downright charge of an African elephant I had seen and instinctively I followed my old Ceylon plan of waiting for a close shot. She lowered her head when within about six yards and I fired low for the centre of the forehead exactly in its swelling above the root of the trunk. She collapsed on the shot and fell dead with a heavy shock upon the ground. . . . I had suffered terribly from the hooked thorns and the men likewise. This had been a capital trial for my Tukrooris, who had behaved remarkably well and had gained much confidence by my successful head shot; but I must confess that this is the only instance in which I have succeeded in killing an African elephant by the front shot although I have steadily tried the experiment upon subsequent occasions." Most other African hunters bear out Sir Samuel in this matter of the frontal shot.

A RACE OF IDEAL SPORTSMEN.

On the following day they found the other elephant dead from the effects of the half-pound shell from the "Baby."

Baker's pictures of his wild Hamran hunters, riding for all they were worth in pursuit of game, are absolutely fascinating. "We had hardly ridden half a mile when I perceived a fine bull tetel (a Hartebeest) standing near a bush a few hundred yards distant." Baker approaches and wounds the animal, a long shot at 170 yards. At full speed the antelope bounds away across bank of aggageers (sword hunters) about 300 yards distant. "Out dashed Abou Do (one of their crackmen) from the ranks on his active grey horse, and away he flew after the wounded tetel; his long hair floating in the wind, his naked sword in hand, and his heels digging into the flanks of his horse, although armed with spurs in the last finish of a race. It was a beautiful course: Abou Do hunted like a cunning greyhound; the tetel turned and taking advantage of the double, he was off the angle; succeeding by the manœuvre, he again followed at tremendous speed over the numerous inequalities of the ground, gaining in the race until he was within twenty yards of the tetel, when we lost sight of both game and hunter in the thick bushes. By this time I had regained my horse, and followed to the spot, towards which my boys, and followed by the aggageers were already hastening. Upon arrival I found, in high yellow grass, beneath

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a big tree, the tetel dead, and Abu Do wiping his bloody sword, surrounded by the foremost of the party. He had hamstrung the animal so delicately that the keen edge of the blade was not injured against the bone. . . .

This is surely very marvellous hunting! One wonders if there are any of the descendants of these splendid Hamran Arab sportsmen still left in the country about the Atbara and the Settite? Finer achievements than those of these gallant fellows, as set forth by Baker during the course of his narrative are scarcely to be found in the annals of big-game hunting. No more splendid testimony was ever given to native hunters than Baker's to these wild comrades of his in many a tight place. He says, "I felt inclined to take off my cap and make a bow to the gallant and swarthy fellows who sat before me, when I knew the toughness of their hearts and the activity of their limbs. . . . My whole life had been passed in wild sport from early manhood, and I had imagined that I understood as much as most people of this subject: but here were men who, without the aid of the best rifles and deadly projectiles, went straight at their game, and faced the lion in his den with shield and sabre."

Directly after the chase of the tetel, Baker shot a huge buffalo bull, while his allies secured alive, in spite of its tremendous struggles a young buffalo twelve hands high. Next day elephants were encountered, and Baker stalked in on a big bull in the act of drinking. Wounding the monster at his first discharge the elephant bolted off full till for the bush. "At the same moment the three sword hunters came galloping across the sand like greyhounds in a course, and judiciously keeping parallel with the jungle, they cut of his retreat, and turning towards the elephant, they confronted him sword in hand. At once the furious beast charged straight at the enemy; but now comes the very gallant, but foolish, part of the hunt. Instead of leading the elephant by the flight of one man and horse, according to their usual method, all the aggaggers at the same moment sprang from their saddles, and upon foot in the heavy sand they attacked the elephant with their swords.

In the way of sport, I never saw anything so magnificent, or so absurdly dangerous. No gladiatorial exhibition in the Roman arena could have surpassed this fight. The elephant was mad with rage, but nevertheless he seemed to know that the object of the hunters was to get behind him. This he avoided with great dexterity, turning, as it were upon a pivot, with ex reme quickness, and charging headlong first at one, and then at another, of his assailants, while he blew clouds of sand into the air with his trunk, and screamed with fury. Nimble as monkeys, nevertheless the aggaggers could not get behind him. In the folly of excitement they had forsaken their horses, which had escaped from the spot. . . . During this time I had been labouring through the heavy sand, and shortly after I arrived at the fight, the elephant charged directly through the aggaggers, receiving a shoulder shot from one of my Reilly No. 10 rifles, and at the same time a slash from the sword of Abou Do, who with great dexterity and speed, had closed in behind him just in time to reach the leg. Unfortunately he could not deliver the cut in the right place, and the elephant with increased speed completely distanced the aggaggers, charged across the sand, and reached the jungle. We were shortly upon his tracks, and after running about a quarter of a mile, he fell dead in a dry watercourse. His tusks were, like the generality of Abyssinian elephants, exceedingly short, but of good thickness."

CHARGED BY A HERD OF ELEPHANTS.

Following the main troop they presently came up with them, and Baker floored in dense jungle another elephant. Another, wounded in the hip, was followed into a small open glade, and hardly had the Englishman taken a fresh rifle from his bearer than she turned suddenly and charged. "Determined to try fairly the forehead short," continues Baker, "I kept my ground, and fired Reilly No 10 quicksilver and lead bullet, exactly in the centre, when certainly within four yards The only effect was to make her stagger backwards when in ano her moment, with her immense ears thrown forward, she again rushed on. This was touch and go, but I fired my remaining barrel a little lower than the first shot. Checked in her rush, she backed towards the jungle, throwing her trunk about, and trumpeting with rage. Snatching the Ceylon No. 10 from one of my trusty Tukhoris, I ran straight at her, took a most deliberate aim at the forehead, and once more fired. The only effect was a decisive charge; but before I fired my last barrel, Tali rushed in, and with one blow of his sharp sword, severed the back sinew. She was utterly helpless in the same instant."

This second elephant disposed of, the wild hunters rode away full gallop to turn the main herd, which they did so successfully that the whole herd came bursting down upon Baker and his gun bearers. An immense elephant leading charged straight at the white hunter, who received him with the Reilly No. 10, and turned him and the whole troop together. His second rifle, deftly put into his hands, enabled him to get in a quick right and left at the temples of two elephants, dropping them both s one dead. Then his huge rifle, "the Baby," was thrust into his grasp by Hadji Ali, and with it he took a shot at the last of the herd. "Bang! went the 'Baby' round and round I spun like a weather-cock, with the blood pouring from my nose, as the recoil drove the sharp top of the hammer deep into the bridge. . . . However, I knew that the elephant must be bagged, as the half pound ball had been aimed directly behind the shoulder." This elephan was shortly secured th sword hunters had burst ungirdled in a no her; a German shooting with Baker got yet no her; so that with the five bagged by the Englishman, there were seven dead on the field.

A day or two after these events one of the best of the Hamran hunters, the redoubtable Tali, was overtaken by an elephant, trodden upon, and had his thigh broken. Sir Samuel Baker set the limb and made the sufferer comfortable. Baker, indeed, was great at surgery and medicine, and wrought many curse upon the natives among whom he travelled.

One of the most exciting of his many thrilling experience in these glorious hunting grounds was a rhinoceros' hunt. He and his Arabs were leisurely returning to camp through some open mimosa forest, when they chanced upon two of these animals, both fast asleep beneath a mass of bushes. Baker walked quietly to within about thirty yards of them, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, they sprang to their feet, and one of them with a loud 'whiff-whiff' from his nostrils, charged at Baker. The hunter fired his right hand barrel into the rhino's throat, which turned him, and together the ponderous brutes thundered off at a tremendous pace.

A CHASE AFTER RHINOS.

"Now for a tally ho!" Our stock of guns (which they had been collecting) was scattered on the ground and away went the aggaggers at full speed Without waiting to reload I quickly remounted my horse Tetel," says Baker, "and with Suleiman in company, I spurred hard to overtake the flying Arabs. Tetel was good strong cob, but not very fast however I believe he never went so well as upon that day, for although an Abyssinian horse I had a pair of spurs which wo ked like missionaries, but with a more decided result. . . . I kept the party in view, until in about a mile we arrived upon open ground.' Gradually Baker crept up to the chase. Here was a sight to drive the hunter wild! The two rhinoceroses were running neck and neck like a pair of horses in harness, but bounding along at tremendous speed within ten yards of the leading Hamran. This was Taher Sheriff, who with his sword drawn, and his long hair flying wildly behind him, urged his horse forward in the rage, amidst a cloud of dust. Roder Sheriff, with the withered arm, was second, with the reins hung loose upon the hawk like claw that was all that remained of a hand. He kept close to his brother, ready to second his blow. Abou Do was third—his hair flying in the wind—his heels dashing against the flanks of his horse, to which he shouted in his excitement to urge him to the front, while he leant forward with his long sword, in the wild energy of the moment, as though hoping to reach the game against all possibility. Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied, screwed an extra stride or two out of Tetel, I soon found myself in the ruck of men, horses, and drawn swords. There were seven of us and passing Abou Do, whose face wore an expression of agony at finding that his horse was failing, I quickly obtained a place between the two brothers, Taher and Roder Sheriff.

Baker tried to pass the rhinoceroses on the left so as to get in a shot but failed. With the great st exertion the hunters could not just maintain their places three or four yards behind the flying game, Sule man's h rse gave in—they had been running for twenty minutes at a killing pace, and, leaping .ff while still going at full speed, a tu ly tried to keep pace with the mounted men on foot. "He ran like an antelope and for the first hundred yards," says Baker, "I thought he would really pass us and win the honour of first blow! But the pace was too severe and the gallant Arab retired vanquished. Three pressed on. They neared the jungle and the rhinoceroses showed signs of flagging; they broke into a trot they were done. "Now, Taher, for 'ard! for 'ard! Taher!" Away he went—he was close to the very heels of the beasts but his horse could do no more; still he gained. . . . One effort more and the sword flashed in the sunshine as the rearmost rhinoceros disappeared in the thick screen of thorns with a gnash about a foot long on his hind quarters. Taher Sheriff shook his bloody sword in triumph above his head; but the rhinoceros was gone. We were fairly beaten but I believe another two hundred yards would have given us the victory." Surely there never was such a rhinoceros' hunt, since men began to follow the chase!

In this country Sir Samuel Baker shot that noble antelope, the Koodoo, a new variety of the roan antelope—called by naturalists *Hippotragus bakeri*, after its discoverer the waterbuck, and many other interes ing species. Once a rhinoceros completely discomfited the whole party, knocking one Arab over, all but catching Baker, and making good its escape. After this encounter, says the sportsman, 'I was nearly naked. My blouse was reduced to threads, my naked arms were streaming with blood. All the men were cut and bruised and others had hurt their legs." Thorns and rocky ground had effected this damage upon the flying party. Baker witnessed a most interesting attack by the Hamran hunters, upon a mighty bull hippopotamus, which they harpooned and dragged to the shore and attempted to slay. Whenever the monster ran at them as it did open mouthed, they threw spears down its throat and cast sand into its eyes. The spears were crunched up like reeds, but the hippo could not stand the sand and each time retired into the river to wash its eyes. Six times the great creature quitted its element and charged the hunters, finally Baker himself put an end to what looked like being a drawn battle, by killing the hippo with a single bullet between the eyes.

A rhinoceros was presently slain with two bullets f om the 10-bore and the Arabs busied themselves eagerly in manufacturing shields from its thick hide.

Baker had some exciting times with lions, bu space fails to allow of reference to more than one o two of his hunts. In one encounter he slew a fine lioness with a single bullet while shortly after a Koodoo, rushing by was brought to earth dead, also to a single shot. A lion and a Koodoo bull—a magnificent antelope bigger than a Highland stag—with two successive bullets is an achievement not often accomplished even by the modern sportsman—so infinitely better armed than were Baker and his contemporaries. For a whole day Baker had been spooring the dense thorn-jungles for a lion that troubled the camp. At length, towards evening, the hunter came upon the brute, a magnificent male, which, with a sudden and startling roar, brought him to a stand at ten yards distance. Next instant Baker gave him a shot from his little Fletcher rifle. The lion gave a convulsive bound, but rolled backwards. Baker instantly put in another shot, and the beast, his man bristling with rage, but impotent from a broken back, still roared defiance. He scrambled into some dense bush: it was now dusk: and Baker coming out next morning, easily dispatched him.

ELEPHANT HUNTING WITH A SWORD.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and exciting of all Baker's hunts with his friends the Hamran Arabs took part during his exploration of the Royan river. He and his allies rode thirty miles, during which time they saw quantities of game, including various antelopes, giraffes, buffaloes, and rhinoceroses, and at length came upon the mighty quarry they were in search of. Roder, one of the Hamran, went forward upon his mare to act as decoy, and riding close up to a single elephant standing alone, was instantly charged. As the infuriated beast chased the flying Arab, Taher Sheriff and his brother, Ibrahim, swept down upon its rear. "When close to the tail of the elephant, Taher Sheriff's sword flashed from its sheath—he leaped nimbly to the ground; two or three bounds on foot, with sword clutched in both hands, and he was close behind the elephant; a bright glance shone like lightning, as the sun struck up the descending steel: this was followed by a dull crack, as the sword struck through skin and sinews, and settled deep in the bone, about twelve inches above the foot. At the next stride, the elephant hailed dead shot in the midst of its tremendous charge. Roder, who had led the chase, turned sharply round and again faced the elephant as before; stooping quickly from the saddle, he picked up from the ground a handful of dirt, and threw it into the face of the vicious-looking animal, which once more attempted to rush upon him. It was impossible! the foot was dislocated and turned up in front like an old shoe. In an instant Taher was once more on foot, and again the sharp sword slashed the remaining leg. This great bull elephant could not move! The first cut with the sword had utterly disabled it, the second was the death-blow: the arteries of the leg were divided, and the blood spouted in jets from the wounds." After this magnificent achievement by the Arabs they turned their horses' heads and rode for camp, which they reached towards midnight, having ridden upwards of sixty miles during the day.

"The hunting of Taher Sheriff and his brother was," says Baker, "superlatively beautiful; with an immense amount of dash, there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack, that far excelled the impetuous and reckless onset of Abou Do; it was difficult to decide which to admire the most, the coolness and courage of him who led the elephant, or the extraordinary skill and activity of the aggahr, who dealt the fatal blow."

In the wild, broken, and most picturesque country about the gorges of the Salsam and Angrab rivers, this adventurous Englishman enjoyed perhaps the finest of all his sport in this expedition, and made a great and varied bag among all kinds of heavy game.

Sir Samuel Baker, after completing his expedition of the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia, made yet greater and more interesting discoveries at the head waters of the Nile. He became in after-years Governor-General of the Soudan under the Khedive Ismail Pasha. His name is imperishably established as one of the greatest explorers and sportsmen of the Victorian era.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO ADEN.

Departure of Lord Lamington.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, with General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Western Command, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Captain J. G. Greig and Captain Pigot, A.D.C.: Dr. H. Coghill, Medical Officer; and Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., A.D.C. to General Hunter, left yesterday for Perim, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin." The departure was private. Among those present at the Bunder to see his Excellency off were the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton; Lieut.-Col. M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C.; Mr. R. P. Barrow; Mr. H. O. Quin; Captain H. T. Naylor; Captain G. W. C. Lucas; Mr. G. Monteath; Captain Fellows; Captain the Hon. H. E. Thelluson; Mr. H. G. Gell; the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Viscomte de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, and Captain S. F. Saforti, of the Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado." His Excellency, accompanied by Sir A. Hunter and Captain Pigot, arrived at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 10 a.m. and having shaken hands with those present, proceeded on board the "Dufferin," which weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage.

On one of the many occasions on which the late Charles Bertram was engaged to give a performance at Sandringham, he, owing to a cab accident, missed the last train for Wolferton at Liverpool-street. Leaving his luggage at the station, he went out into the City and borrowed money enough to pay for a special train. During the journey he had to repair his apparatus, which had been put out of order in the accident, but he was able to keep his engagement. Mr. Bertram once performed before the Zulu King Cetewayo and his chiefs, doing the "goldfish trick." The first two bowls were produced with great effect. Something went wrong with the other two bowls and the water poured from the conjurer's coat while he took the fish out of his pockets with his hands. Mr. Bertram always used to say that the Zulus thought more of the trick when it was done that way.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 28.

Interest in the above Tournament was amply maintained again last night when in fine cool weather the programme was continued, the crowd present being just as large as the previous evening. The Officials were also the same as on the previous evening.

There were two six round contests put on also both of which were worth seeing. That between Pte. Warren, Royal Fusiliers, and Pte. Kaley, Manchesters, being a fierce and stubborn battle, both lads going the whole way for all they were worth. Warren was awarded the purse. The other contest between Pte. Cohen, West Yorks, the 8st. 10lbs. Champion of the Punjab, who was unluckily beaten by Pte. Larkin in the preliminary ties and Pte. Hopson, Carabiniers, was a very scientifically fought match. Pte. Cohen maintaining a system of very quick head and foot work and proving that he knew the ring well led by many points at the finish although Hopson tried all he knew to bring matters level.

Bantam Weights.

Dr. Riddle, 16th Battery v. Pte. Rounds, 1st Manchesters.

First Round.—Rounds, at once got into his man and punched him all over the ring finally knocking him out in a minute and a half.

Semi-Finals.

Pte. Shaw, East Lancs, v. Gr. Lowe, 16th Battery, R.F.A.

First Round.—Lowe opened out in good style punishing Shaw throughout the round, but Shaw very determinedly led well with a straight left and right, stopping Lowe's tactics before the end.

Second Round.—Shaw getting down to it drove his opponent away with his left and right, but Lowe returned and placed his right by a swing across the jaw, bringing out Shaw's stars for a few seconds.

Third Round.—The pair fought well, and the round was an extraordinarily good one. Shaw started with smart double leads which were returned by Lowe jabbing on the head; Shaw then picked up a lot by the middle of the round and swung in repeated rights on Lowe's head ultimately getting his man to the boards and when Lowe rose he received a good straight left and a double hander immediately, but Lowe who only recently figured in the Boys' competitions fought gamely till the call of time. Shaw was declared the winner.

Feather Weights.

Pte. Sullivan, East Lancs, scratched to Pte. Blake, Middlesex.

Driver Sampson, "S" Battery v. Pte. McCarthney, Connaught Rangers.

First Round.—Both made a vigorous set-to of it, but nothing much was done.

Second Round.—McCarthney in very good style using both hands with great effect punished Sampson throughout this meeting. Sampson had his man to the corner once but missed a good drive which would have kept him there a bit, and McCarthney moving to the centre put Sampson heavily to the boards but he rose on the second count.

Third Round.—Sampson, although obviously no match for McCarthney, took all the latter's terrific swings on the jaw without flinching and despite a vigorous tornado of blows could not lift him from his feet. M. Carthney won with any amount of points to spare, but Sampson made a grand fight for it.

Pte. Richardson, Leicesters, v. Pte. Larkin, Manchesters.

First Round.—Larkin, the more powerful of the two, swung his left and right on his opponent's face and soon cut open the ear with a terrific left swing; Richardson stuck the punishment all he received very gamely all through and any moment a knock out was expected, but time saved him and he went to his corner much done up, whilst Larkin was as fresh as a daisy.

Second Round.—To everybody's surprise Larkin shook hands on the call of time, complaining that he had strained his back. This was a great disappointment for his supporters who certainly expected to see him figure very prominently in the Finals, but now the show will be a tame one.

Lce.—Cpl, McLaverty, Lincolns v. Pte. Evans, South Stafford.

First Round.—Although McLaverty did some good swinging work, Evans got the best of the round, Evans being very nippy and his blows were well directed as against M. Laverty's swings which went high.

Second Round.—Audience much amused at McLaverty's ducking tactics, twice he went into his man and very powerfully lifted him into the air and as he dropped put home some telling punches. Evans was doing very well, however, and fainted cleverly but McLaverty was far superior with his left and right cross counters.

Third Round.—Again Evans was lifted into the air where his legs dangled for a few seconds, a rare occurrence in the ring, and again as he dropped received several bad blows on neck and body. Evans here tried short sharp rushes and getting under McLaverty's guards led lightly but every time he went in, he received a circular cut which must have told in McLaverty's favour. It was the general overwhelming opinion that McLaverty had secured the honour, but the Judges gave the fight to Evans.

Light Weights.

Driver Lewsey, 41st Battery v. Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars.

First Round.—Lewsey commenced work well with his left, but Strickland using Slavin's style of tactics secured some good leads by hammer blowing with his right on face and body. Lewsey fought most wonderfully through this round, but Strickland was far superior to his opponent.

Second Round.—This was a splendid bout. It opened with Strickland finding Lewsey's jaw and body with his swinging right, but Lewsey sticking the damage returned with half arm jabs and the round finished in hurricane fashion, it being difficult to say what was happening to vital parts.

Third Round.—Lewsey rose looking weary with claret oozing from nose while Strickland seemed game for 6 rounds more. He at once gained counts by rapid cross counters, but Lewsey retaliated to the best of his ability with some rather good hooks. They both went strong till Strickland stepping back rushed in and knocked his man out ending perhaps the best fight so far in the Tournament.

Driver Imber, 40th Battery, R. F. A. v. Pte. Sheppard, Leicesters.

First Round.—Imber slashed out with his left, but was met with left jabs from Sheppard. Sheppard managed to corner his opponent but did nothing striking except to be warned by the Referee.

Second Round.—Imber swung his right well for a spell until Sheppard stopped him with short arm jabs on the heart which had, however, no effect on Imber, who rounded up the meeting with weighty drives.

Third Round.—Sheppard's feinting was met with Imber's half arm punches. Sheppard had more than a match for him in this round and Imber's swings seemed to dazzle him, but Imber died down and Sheppard worked hard and getting home successful leads ran out the winner.

Pte. Leeson, Connaught Rangers, scratched to Pte. Bolland, Connaught Rangers.

Pte. Southall, 8th Staffords, scratched to Driver Harris, 16th Battery, owing to injury received in his fight with Byrnes the previous evening when he was on a foul.

Middle Weights.

(Semi-Final).

Lce-Cpl. Martin, Carabiniers v. Gr. Salt, 41st. Battery.

The work done in this fight is not worth recording Martin simply did what he liked with his man and Salt's unscientific tactics created laughter throughout. Martin could have easily put his man out in the first round if he had gone for him in earnest, but he preferred to make a burlesque of the thing and in this he succeeded Martin, of course, was given the award.

Gr. Carter, 7th Battery v. Br. Richards, 1st Battery, R. F. A.

This was a much more business-like affair, both men going for each other like fiends. The hitting was terrific. Carter, the stronger of the two, led with unmerciful swings and forced his man to the ropes several times. Richards gamely returned with short jabs and upper cuts which had not the slightest effect on Richards except to increase his fury in not getting in his immediate desired knock out. Just in time Richard gave in but the Referee did not hear his appeals to be let off further punishment and time sent him to his corner completely shaken up and groggy. When time was called for the second meeting he had not recovered from his gruelling and shook hands, Groves thus winning.

In the Intermediate weights, fights of a fair description were seen when Br. Kilby, "S" Battery beat Pte. Kershaw, 1st Manchesters, and Pte. Evans, 13th Hussars, beat Pte. Hunt, 13th Hussars.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drod of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

JUBBULPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, APRIL 2.

The Executive here are to be congratulated on the excellent material they have to hand to provide high class sport, and the success of the Meeting, already assured, would have been further enhanced had Colonel Stisted and one or two other owners not stopped away with their horses Jubbulpore enjoys an unique position in regard to the Stewards of the Meeting, each one of whom took an active part in the work of organization. There are no dummies on the Executive staff.

There was a very large attendance, including General Kitson who rejoices in having his old Regiment, the 16th Rifles, in his command.

The Finishes in most events to-day were closely contested.

I am sorry to mention that Captain Grant, of the Royal Dragoons, who was riding Satanita in the First race had a bad fall and has been much shaken.

Mr. Fail, who broke his collar-bone at the Kadir meet recently, was unable to come, but his two ponies scored popular wins.

The following are the results:—

NERBUDDA HURDLE RACE.

Mr Fail's Mr. Glenlea 9st 12lbs.....Mr McCall 1
Mr Heseltine's Rose Leaf, 10st 6lbs Captain Johnson 2
Captain Walwyn's Briar Rose, 10st 12lbs (carried 11st 4lbs).....Mr. Crawsbay 3

Also Ran:—Satanita, 10st 12lbs (fell); Duchess 10st 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Glenlea, 6 to 4 against Briar Rose, 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—After considerable delay due to Briar Rose's antics, they were let go when Glenlea rushed to the front attended by Briar Rose and Duchess. At the first hurdle Duchess ran out and though she got round she never could make up lost ground. Glenlea keeping her lead to the end won by ten lengths from Rose Leaf who overhauled Briar Rose in the last half mile. Twenty lengths between the second and third. Satanita fell at the last hurdle when going well. Time—2min 4 1/5 secs.

GAURNADI HURDLE RACE.

Mr Bryant's Reinforcement, 11st.....Mr Tomkinson 1
Captain Grant's Madeira, 11st 10lbs.....Northmore 2
Mr Henry's Hautboy, 11st 7lbs.....Captain Johnson 3

Also Ran:—Ruapehu 11st; Daroji 11st; Black Pearl 11st.

Betting:—Evens on Reinforcement, 2 to 1 against Madeira, 4 to 1 Hautboy, 6 to 1 Ruapehu; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Reinforcement held a slight lead to the first hurdle but Madeira was first over and being soon joined by Reinforcement the pair ran abreast, followed by Daroji till, turning into the straight, Reinforcement drew to the front and won by one and half lengths, Hautboy securing third place fifteen lengths off. Time:—1min 56 1/5 secs.

EASTERN PLATE.

Mr. Looke's Betty, 8st 6lbs .....Taylor 1
Captain Casson's Eager 10st, 11lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. Scott's Tommy Titus, 8st 3lbs.....Beehan 3

Also ran:—Nowar 9st 13lbs, Cartolain 9st 3lbs (carried 9st 5lbs) Bunzai, 8st 11lbs (carried 8st 13lbs).

Betting:—5 to 4 against Tommy Titus; 3 to 1 Nowar; 4 to 1 Betty; 8 to 1 Eager; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Eager got off in front with Tommy Titus and Betty next in order and Cartolain bringing up the procession. The three front ponies had practically the race to themselves. Betty overhauling the other two from the distance won by four lengths, one and half length's dividing the second and third. Time,—1min. 12secs.

COMMISSIONER'S CUP.

Mr. Scott's Kathlee II, 10st .....Captain Hughes 1
Mr. Locke's Gladstone, 10st 8lbs.....Mr. Tomkinson 2
Messrs. McCall and Crichton's Mademoiselle, 10st 11lb Mr. McCall 3

Also ran:—Pate 11st 9lbs; Syren 10st 5lbs; Audry 9st 10lbs (carried 9st 11lbs.)

Betting:—Evens Pate; 2 to 1 against Gladstone and Kathleen II. 4 to 1 Mademoisle; 6 to 1 others.

The Race:—After several false starts they were let go when Kathleen and Gladstone got off in front of the rest in Indian file with Pate last. Kathleen and Gladstone raced level to near the rails where Kathleen answered best to her rider's call got slightly a head and won by a neck, three lengths dividing the second and third. Time:—1 min. 6 3-5 secs.

GRAND STAND PLATE.

Messrs Goculdass and Ananji Nanji's Free Lance 11st 3lbs.....Captain Meynell 1
Mr Scott's Sweet Sound, 10st 7lbs ... Mr Tomkinson 2
Mr Heywood's Pylara, 10st 11lbs .....Beehan 3
Captain Casson's Curfew, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran:—Caroline 10st; Dick Cunningham 10st; Half-a-crown 10st; Stepmia 1st. Dame Fortune 10st.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Free Lance; 6 to 4 against Sweet Sound; 5 to 1 Dame Fortune; 6 to 1 Pylara and Stepmia; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Sweet Sound and Curfew got the best of the start and shortly Sweet Sound took a clear lead which she kept up to the distance where Free Lance came up and after an exciting race won by a neck and a half, the same length dividing the other three, Pylara snatching third place in the last few strides. Time:—1 min 6 3-5 secs.

DESERT PLATE.

Mr. Fail's Chance, 9st 9lbs.....Beehan 1
Capt Marriott's Wily, 10st 12lbs.....Mr Nimmo 2
Morrison's Lomond, 10st 4lbs, ...Captain Meynell 3

Also Ran:—Cinque Ports, 10st 10lbs; Bhar, 9st 5lbs.

Betting:—Evens Lomond; 6 to 4 against Chance; 3 to 1 Bahar; 5 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Bahar and Wily cut out the running to the half mile where Bahar drew to the front and held a long lead, coming round the quarter mile bend; then he suddenly collapsed and was passed in turn by Chance Wily and Lomond, the former of these coming away from six lengths to two lengths.

Time—1 min 43 secs.

A PARIAH PACK.

For Tiger and Pig.

A correspondent writes to the *Indian Field* from the Native State of Karauli:—"We bagged a tigress yesterday and the day's sport was interesting, if only for the manner in which a pack of dogs assisted us in attaining our end. The tigress was wounded and had taken refuge in a ravine affording a fair amount of cover. The beaters tailed to dislodge her, and she was in such an unpleasant temper that they were withdrawn and the pack turned in. I could see the whole proceeding from the bank of the ravine. The pack were just a miscellaneous lot of pies, no Banjaras or other dogs of any sort of breed, but they were big, powerful animals, and not without gameness as the sequel shows. They were all dogs in sex, no bitches. I was told that bitches do not answer the purpose so well, are less staunch and more uncertain. The Maharaja uses the pack for tiger and pig, and says he loses more dogs from boars than from tigers. Just before they are loosed, they are given some *masala*, probably *bhang*, it is possible this may tend to render them more indifferent to their fate. They don't give tongue, but hunt silently and only growl and bay when the quarry is found. On this occasion one of the dogs first scented the tigress, who was lying up under a bush, and then the whole pack surrounded the position. One large black pie, more venturesome than the rest, then went into attack at close quarters and was instantly killed. Still, though worried or nipped at from all sides, she refused to bolt and eventually, catching sight of her as she made a dash to punish one of her assailants, I was able to put a couple of bullets into her from a distance of twenty yards. She was an old tigress and measured 8ft. 7in. As long as she was alive, the dogs exercised a certain amount of caution, but the instant my bullets laid her out they closed and worried to their hearts' content. I must say the pack of mongrels, or whatever you like to call them, did useful service and saved us what otherwise might have been a very nasty job. Excepting the one dog mentioned as having been killed outright at the first onset, the rest suffered no serious injuries of any kind, the pack appeared to be just game enough and not too game for their business, and I can imagine that employed in this way they may be often usefull in bringing a wounded tiger to bay. I think you may be interested in the incident as showing how dogs are used in a Native State for following up dangerous game.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 6th April:—A. Class Handicap Course Special from Committee vessel to Red channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to starboard thence to North Karanga Buoy leaving it to starboard thence P and Buoy B off Cross Island leaving it to port thence to Committee vessel. Length 10-16 miles start 3-30 p.m.

B. Class. Handicap. Course. Special from Committee Vessel to Red channel Buoy W. N.W. of Butcher Island leaving it to starboard, thence to North Karanga Buoy Starboard thence to Committee vessel. Length 8-96 miles start 6-15 p.m.

C. and T. Class. Handicap. Course No. 2 reversed three times round. Course No. 2. From committee vessel round middle ground Buoy leaving it to starboard round mark with R. Flag at South Troop ship Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee vessel Length 5-7 miles start 4 p.m.

B. S. J. GILBERTSON,
Hon. Sec.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

New Club Rooms Engaged.

Following upon a very successful Motor Gymkhana and an Annual Dinner the Motor Union of Western India has shown further signs of activity under its new and energetic secretaries Mr. N. M. Marshall and Capt. L. T. R. Hutchinson by calling a special meeting of the Committee of the Union on Wednesday evening at which it was unanimously decided to engage the first floor of Green's mansion as a Club house for the Union. These premises are admirably situated and will meet all the requirements of such an Institution. The Union has now supplied a longfelt want. These premises are electrically lit and have electric fans and they will be furnished in good taste the Members will be able to have teas etc. there and the club will afford every comfort to both ladies and gentlemen. The Club rooms are served by electric lifts from both northern and eastern sides, and are facing the Yacht Club as well as the harbour. On band evenings they will prove especially attractive to members of the Union.

The Library table will contain a great variety of Motor literature, and in course of time the Honorary Secretaries hope to supply route maps of India and other special facilities to the Motor tourists in this country. It is evident that everything has been done for this useful institution, and we wish this new venture every success.

The following new Members were elected at the meeting:—Capt. Hewett R. N., Director R. I. M. Miss Petit, Mr. R. J. Tata, Col Benson, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. R. F. Malabarwalla, Mr. S. H. E. Bode, Mr. P. D. Lam, Mr. Manock R. Suthna, Mr. Ben. Smith. Mr. James, O'Brin, Mr. C. Fennell, Mr. Mahamadbhoy Datubhoy, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. H. Cottrell, Mr. C. M. Ross, Mr. W. H. Brady. Mr. John Knowles, Mr. Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. T. D. Parry, The Hon Mr. Justice Batty.

MAHABALESHWAR AND A HINDU HOTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to learn, that Mr. Govindji Vasanji, Confectioner of Bombay, is going to open a Hindu Hotel at Matheran, from the 6th instant. It will be the only Hindu Hotel, conducted purely by a Hindu, on a hill sanitarium of this Presidency. There is not a single Hindu Hotel on any hill sanitarium of this Presidency, which is conducted by any Hindu, although there are such ones, conducted by Hindus, on some of the hill Sanitariums of other presidencies in this country e. g. at Darjeeling. There are many Hindus, who are very fond of travelling as well as change of air during the hot season, but owing to the want of Hindu Hotels in different parts of the country, their wishes are not carried out. I hear many Hindus will rush this year to Mr. Govindji's Hindu Hotel at Matheran, since it is situated in a fine place like the Chawk Hall of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji. It is the prime duty of every Hindu staying at Matheran to encourage Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the only Hindu Hotel-keeper in that place, by sympathising with his scheme and by persuading the Hindus to go to Matheran and take advantage of his hotel. It will be a fine thing if Mr. Govindji keeps tennis ground, for the younger generation of the Hindus is generally fond of it. But for all this, it is the prime duty of the Hindus to assist him in every way.

What a fine thing it would be, if any other Govindji would open a Hindu Hotel at Mahabaleshwar. There are many Hindus, whose position does not allow them to hire bungalows at Mahabaleshwar during the season, but they would surely take advantage of any such Hindu Hotel, if there be one. I have seen many rich Hindus, whose social nature prefers hotel life to the solitary bungalow life. There are educated sons of many Hindu Seths who always make complaint of killing their time. I do not understand why should they lie down in the bed for many hours of the day and talk of Aristotle and Plato or the Hindu Social Reform and the existing bad customs amongst them, without bringing their thoughts into action, in spite of many of them being altogether independent? Why should they remain idle for nothing? Though they may not actually work, they may start a hotel company, the working partners of which may be men of lower position than they are. By this I am sure their position will not be endangered. It is better to be employed some way or the other, than either to lie down in the bed or to be a simply idle talker, who achieves nothing.—Yours, etc.,

A GUJARATI HINDU.

Bombay, April 1.

In the opinion of a great many ship-masters trading in the Bay of Bengal a light at Komouriya Point, which is about forty miles north of the Little Basses, is an absolute necessity for safe navigation round the east coast. The Captain of the s. s. "Sanctoria," which is in harbour, speaking to a *Times of Ceylon* reporter, endorsed the above opinion. He said that, while in Calcutta, the Captain of the s. s. "Shirley" spoke strongly on the subject to him, and wished that the matter should be brought to the notice of the authorities. "There is," said the Captain of the "Sanctoria," nothing for ships making the coast from Calcutta until they get to the Basses. In rainy weather they stand a chance of going ashore, unless extraordinary precautions are taken."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE WAISTBELT.

The question of the waistbelt is a moot point. Some women—and in the best-dressed circles—like the waistbelt to be of a contrasting colour—dull green, with a pale grey gown; soft tan, with ivory white and so on. Very attractive effects may be gained in this way, but I am strongly of opinion that to the average woman the waistband matching exactly the material of the dress is the more becoming. I like very much the idea of a dainty little necktie of contrasting colour—the tie matching the hat and veil—but the waistband has to be carefully considered, because if it is not exactly right it has a tiresome little way of cutting up the figure and of making the waist look unattractively large. I saw the other morning the sweetest little morning gown of coarse grey serge, the skirt gored and trimmed only with machine stitchings. There was a perfectly-cut Eton bolero opening over a tucked blouse of fine white muslin and the smart little necktie of taffetas was in a delicious shade of fig-green. This colour again made its appearance in the shape of ribbon bows in the wide-brimmed hat, and the waistbelt was of soft suede in the exact shade of colour of the dress material. I could not help thinking how easily the effect of the dress might have been spoiled by the introduction of a fig-green belt.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW.

Once again Messrs. D. H. Evans, of Oxfordstreet, are showing the excellence of their taste in their exhibition of spring and summer artificial flowers. The flowers are all made in Paris, which is the great centre of artifical flower-making. This is quite a large industry of itself, and whole families devote their lives to this branch of business, the secrets of which descend from one generation to the other. Every flower is copied from Nature, and, excepting that the fragrance is wanting, it would be difficult to tell the real from the artificial at ordinary distance. The fashion for artifical flowers is immensely on the increase, and there is no well-dressed woman in Paris who does not wear her favourite blossoms in her corsage. They have the one advantage over the real—that they do not droop and fade. The French excel particularly, in the foliage making, which cannot be equalled anywhere else. For millinery purposes, roses will be more in favour than ever, and all the latest varieties are to be seen in perfection. Then the lovely velvety clematis, in its deep purple shades to mauve gueldre roses, honeysuckle, orchids, tulips, wild roses, carnations, malmaisons,

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd March, give the following detail :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in all districts ; the cloudy weather and rain have caused injury to standing crops. Rust has appeared in Garhwal, Hardoi, Sitapur and Hamirpur. Hailstorms have occurred in eight districts but the injury was local and except in parts of Bareilly was not serious. Harvesting is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing have commenced though in some districts these operations have been retarded by the rain. Sowing of extra crops continues and germinating has begun Supplies are adequate but fodder is scarce at Sitapur and parts of Kheri and Rae Bareli. Prices are stationary. Famine relief operations in Gorakpur closed on the 16th instant. No relief was given during the week.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen all over the province. Prices of food grains are practically unchanged. Harvesting of the rapeseed crop is in progress in Rohtak and Gurgaon. The barley crop is also being reaped. The later sowings of extra spring crops continue. Sugarcane and cotton are being sown in Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur. Ploughings for the autumn crops are in progress in Gurgaon and Jullundur. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good. The outturn of the rapeseed crop is average in Rohtak. The poppy crop is average in Lahore. Hail fell in Ambala, but did no damage. Rain has damaged gram in Sialkot, and gram, rapeseed and poppy in Ambala. The gram crop has also been slightly affected by lightening in Shahpur. Locusts have caused some damage in Shahpur, Mianwali and Lyallpur and have laid eggs in Rawalpindi and Mianwali ; measures are being taken for their destruction. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. There is no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain has fallen all over the province. The condition of standing crops is excellent but sunshine is badly wanted to promote growth. The oilseed crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts are still in the northern parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The destruction of locusts' eggs goes on in Bannu. Sowing of extra spring crops continues. Sugarcane sowing has commenced in Bannu. Water supply is ample and fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 16¾ to 20, gram 18½ to 28, maize 22⅞ to 41¼ and bajra 29½ to 25 seers per rupee."

RAJPUTANA.

There were showers in Bikaner, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Ajmer and Merwar ; the maximum average fall being fifty-one cents in Alwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Harvesting has commenced in many places. Extra spring sowing continues in Bharatpur. There has been slight damage in parts of Jaipur and Karauli due to hailstorms. Prices are falling in Kotah and are nearly steady elsewhere ; they are still high in places.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Light rain fell in Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Preparation of land for autumn sowing has started in Indore and Bhopawar. Standing crops and probable outturn are fair in Bhopal and good in all other agencies. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats and insects in Dhar. Agricultural stocks and pasturage are good except in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand, have fallen in Bundelkhand and parts of Malwa and are stationary elsewhere. Collection of opium continues.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There has been little or no rain during the week. Hailstorms occurred in some villages of the Warora and Brahmapari tehsils. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Rust has caused some damage to crops in the Hatta tehsil of the Damoh district and wheat was injured slightly by the recent rain in the Bilaspur tehsil. Sugarcane pressing continues in Betul and Chanda. Ploughing for autumn crops continues in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chhattisgarh and Berar. Prospects remain generally favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of gram fell by 2½ seers in Damoh, Chhindwara and Balaghat ; the grain markets elsewhere are firm with a tendency to lower prices which are however still equal to or above the scarcity level in Balaghat, Chanda, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States :—Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti had 1¼ inches of rain and Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Udaipur received 90, 25 and 22 cents. respectively. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops and sugarcane planting continue. Fodder and water are sufficient and prospects are generally good. Wheat became cheaper by 4 seers and gram by 3 seers in Chhuikhadan.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief is 248,796 a decrease of 4,255.

THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS.

THE remarks made by the Finance Minister, in delivering his budget statement, on the great and indeed increasing activity of our only two mints, not only cast an unpleasant reflection on the great want of foresight displayed by the Financial Department when it actually only a few years back, seriously proposed to abolish one of the two mints ; but also throw some substaintial shadows forward, regarding the official interpretation of which, the public may well indulge in some anxiety. As regards the past, as to which it is useless crying over spilt milk, especially when it has not been spilt, it is only necessary to realise the fact that, besides insisting on the obvious incapacity of any single mint to bear the strain of the growing currency demand, it is necessary to bear in mind two points of much importance. One is that the arguments which told against the abolition of one mint, seemed to tell for the creation of a third mint for Southern India. Not only is the cost of carriage of coin from Bombay or Calcutta to Madras attended with some cost, but it is also exposed to risks which are not negligible. So much merely for the arguments based on the rapidly increasing demand for coin all over India, and its dispersion all over the vast continent stretching from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and extending across the Bay to Burma. But the second point, which added weight to the first, was that, although the empire now enjoyed peace, to count upon everlasting peace was a proof of great shortsightedness. Should disturbances arise, the probability of their being limited, if limited at all, by presidential limits, has the history of the rebellion of 1857 to support it. Any great disturbances would, if not general, be at any rate of such a character as to isolate at least one presidency from the others. Now this consideration points to the necessity of creating a third mint for Southern India. The arguments sustainable on the suggestion, which starts with the necessity of protecting each presidency from a coin famine when isolated from the others, does not end with it. Nor is it restricted by a comparison between the relative costs of carriage from Bombay or Calcutta, and the insurance valuation of the risks incurred, and those of creating and maintaining a third mint. The economic and political advantages secured by a third mint cannot be equated in money. They are incommensurable and indefinitely progressive and *ce n'est la premier pas qui coutrait*. The cost of subsequent maintenance would be more than met by the enormous profits obtained on the coinage of a token-value rupee from cheap silver. Though such windfalls are not legitimate sources of current revenue, the application of such profits to the maintenance of an extra mint so necessary to the welfare and advancement of Southern India is not less legitimate than their devotion to the increasing of the Gold Reserve Fund, to which they have been put. Such an employment of accidental income from windfall is not supported by any known and approved theory of maintaining Sinking or Reserve Funds.—*Indian Engineering*

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

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BY THE WAY.

COMET 1907a.

THE comet discovered by M. Giacobini is the first cometary intruder into our system located this year. Only one previously found periodic comet is due to return to the vicinity of the earth during 1907—Comet De Vico-Swift, last observed in the spring of 1901—but as that is not due until the autumn M. Giacobini's capture is, without doubt, a new comet. Passing through he constellation Canis Major, the comet crosses the meridian of London this week about 7 p.m., near the Dog Star, Sirius, and though at present a faint object, its northward movement of about a degree a day will quickly bring it into a position more favourable for observers in our latitudes. M. Giacobini was most unfortunate last year, no comet wandering into his telescopic net, but two of the four new comets of 1905 were found by him, and the present discovery is the sixteenth comet standing to the credit of the Nice Observatory since 1890.

A FENIAN LEADER.

Mr. John O'Leary, the Fenian leader, who is now in his seventy-eight year, is lying seriously ill in Dublin. As the editor of the *Irish People*, the organ of the Fenian movement, he played a remarkable part, and was regarded as unquestionably the ablest man in the conspiracy. He was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for participation in the daring enterprise, but was released after serving five years, and was exiled for the remainder of the period of his sentence. He resided for the most part in Paris, where he engaged in literary work. Among his published works are "Young Ireland," "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism," and a number of critical papers. Mr. O'Leary is a native of Tipperary, where he owns property, and took out his medical degree before joining the Fenian movement.

THE COMING SAVOY REVIVAL OF "PATIENCE,"

"Patience" is to be the next Gilbert and Sullivan revival at the Savoy, and it will be curious to see how this satire of the æsthetic craze will be received by a generation to whom it is only a name or at most a hazy memory. The opera was produced in April 1881, and had a great vogue on account of the humour and cleverness with which it hit off the extravagant æsthetes who at the time had developed a rapturous attachment for sunflowers, blue china, long hair, and longer superlatives. Burnand and Du Maurier had satirised them in the pages of *Punch*; Gilbert's whimsical libretto, first spoken at the Opera Comique, caused them to be laughed out of existence.

"IS BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY DYING OUT?"

Mr. Goldwin Smith would appear to hold that it is. "The belief seems to be gaining ground," he wrote not long ago, "that life beyond the grave is a fond illusion, at best a platonic speculation; that man at the last lies down and dies like a dog; that death consequently cancels all moral distinctions and levels the greatest benefactor with the worst enemy of his kind." Referring to this statement, the Editor of the "Homiletic Review" sent to a number of American representative scholars certain questions on the subject and the answers appear in the current number of that magazine. Dr. W. North Rice gives it as his "decided opinion" that in the last two decades the drift of intellectual opinion has been towards immortality.

PROFESSOR HYSLOP.

Professor James H. Hyslop, Ph. D., of New York, replies that for the classes outside of those interested in psychic research the belief in immortality has lost ground immensely :

The scientific world (he says) does not accept it, and the progress of physical science has all but annihilated the belief. But for those who are interested in psychic research there is some tendency to revive the belief, and with multitudes it has created a strong expectation that the old belief may turn out true. In a matter of numbers, therefore, among the general public, I think it might safely be said that the belief is beginning to grow in strength. The old argument of the "indiscreptibility of the soul" is, Professor Hyslop adds, "no better than moonshine. No one knows that there is a soul.'"

OTHER OPINIONS.

Dr. Elward J. Hamilton, on the other hand, believes that "the great mass of the American people entertain the expectation of a future life, and are more or less influenced by this expectation." Dr. Samuel McComb, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, regards the modern attitude toward a future life as not one of dogmatic denial; "it is rather that of wishful and painful doubt." But, he goes on to observe, "Whatever theory we may hold of the Resurrection, one thing is certain, as Harnack says, 'From Christ's grave has sprung the indestructible faith in the overthrow of death and in an eternal life.' Men have felt that were such a life as His permanently crushed beneath the heel of death, the world would be for us, to use Hume's phrase, 'a riddle, an enigama, an inexplicable mystery.'" Dr. Reuen Thomas, well known on this side of the Atlantic, holds that Goldwin Smith's judgments of present conditions in the matter under discussion are not true. "They are the mistakes of a literary recluse."

A FORTUNE IN A FLOWER-POT.

How valuable the contents of a single insignificant-looking flower-pot may be was proved at the recent orchid sale at Messrs. Protheroe and Morris's Rooms, when a specimen of "Odontoglossum Crispum Leonard Perfect" realised £735, and half a dozen other orchids were knocked down for £1,071. And yet even these enormous prices are paltry compared with the £1,207 10s. paid by Mr. Sander, of St. Albans, a year ago for an "O. C. Pittianum," a price which makes it quite easy to understand the value of £80,000 placed on the famous collections of Baron Schroder, at Egham and Sir Trevor Lawrence at Dorking, the latter of whom is said to have refused an offer of £840 for a single plant. The risks of orchid-importation and growing, however, largely explain these extravagant prices for rare specimens. A few years ago Mr. Roezl sent home from Ceylon 27,000 valuable plants, of which only two survived the voyage, and these were sold for 40gs. each : while it is quite a common experience for beautiful varieties to fall in price from £50 to 5s. On one occasion, to illustrate the romance of orchid-growing, Messrs. Sander sold a specimen for half a crown, and were glad later to buy it back for £500.

THE OLDEST INNS.

Which is the oldest inn England? Mr. G. T. Burrows, in a little book, "Some Old English Inns," just issued by Mr. Laurie, gives the precedence to the Fountain, at Canterbury, which housed the wife of Earl Goodwin when she went to meet her husband on his return from Denmark in 1029. It is also claimed for the Fountain that it was the temporary residence of the Archbishop Lanfranc while his palace was being rebuilt in 1070. The Ostrich, at Colnbrook, is said to have existed 700 years. The George and Dragon, at Speldhurst, in Kent, is assigned to the reign of Henry III. The Running Horses, at Leather head, is spoken of by Skelton, the poet and tutor to Henry VIII., who reviled the ale sold there. The inn still stands close by the bridge over the Mole.

OTHER ANCIENT HOSTELRIES.

Among other venerable inns Mr. Barrows mentions the Four Swans at Waltham, which was opened at the beginning of the thirteenth century. This inn stands on the old road to York and Edinburgh. The Star at Alfriston contains what was at one time a house of call for pilgrims on the way to Canterbury. Its romantic story, like that of the Seven Stars in Manchester, has not escaped the attention of Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist. Deeds of transfer concerning the Saracen's Head at Newark have been discovered from the remote reign of Edward III. The claim is made, but, according to Mr. Barrows, there is little forthcoming to substantiate it, that the Bear and Ragged Staff at Cumnor, Amy Robsart's village is over 800 years old.

THE RETURN OF THE BUFFALO.

His Majesty the Bison, who reigned and swarmed supreme over the Canadian prairie till thirty years ago, is not, as the common belief goes, as dead as Queen Anne. Indeed, people are actually talking of his restoration. There is a little herd kept by the Dominion Government in the national "Rocky Mountains Park," at Banff; and the superintendent, in a report just issued, states that in the past year the number has risen from fifty-one to sixty-one by natural increase. All the animals are in a thriving condition. The Deputy Minister of the interior, commenting on this report, mentions that a small remnant of these noble animals is known to be still in existence in one of the far North-Western districts, and he supports the suggestion that an effort should be made to capture a few of them for the purpose of improving the breed of the buffalo now in captivity in the park.

THE two dogs which the police of Nancy have already trained in the park of St. Mary will shortly be reinforced by two others which are coming from Brussels. The police during their rounds at night in the suburbs of the picturesque city will be accompanied by a dog, which has been thoroughly trained to assist and protect the constables in their lonely patrols. The two new dogs will have completed their course of instruction by the fall of the year. These dogs are trained to know the uniform more than the man, and although on the best terms with a constable in uniform, the animals will, if told, seize a policeman in mufti.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Whatever may be the practical outcome of the Territorial Army scheme, no one can grudge to Mr. Haldane and the staff officers who have worked with him, high praise for their conscientious labour, which deserves to be crowned with success. The scheme is an experiment but it is based upon a searching investigation of the possibilities, and the skill and ingenuity which have been brought to bear in the preparation of it reflects very great credit upon all concerned. There are the most varied views in the country as to the practicability of what is proposed, but military opinion is, we believe, almost unanimous that if the Territorial Army can be made what its authors contemplate—concerning which a good deal of doubt may be felt—it will be a far better organisation than the varied Auxiliary Forces which it is to absorb and replace. For this reason, though we may question some parts of the scheme, we are not disposed to criticise it adversely, or to question that it has high merits. One of its merits is that it does not possess finality, but is capable of modification, and provides the possibility of further expansion. In other words, the Territorial Army may be regarded as a beginning of greater things. Mr. Haldane is a long way from having attained success, but he deserves encouragement, and should be encouraged to believe that his scheme is capable of improvement in many ways.

The intention of removing the Regular adjutants from the Auxiliary Forces and reducing the permanent staffs is a matter which will surely have to be reconsidered. It may be true that in certain cases the adjutant "runs" the battalion for the commanding officer, but in all cases his military experience is of the utmost value to the second line forces, which have not as a rule, officers of their own either competent to execute the duties or possessing the requisite leisure. To reduce the military influence is therefore certain to prove detrimental to the forces. The same is true of the permanent staffs, which at the present time number over 7,000 men for the whole Auxiliary Forces while in the Territorial Army only about 1,450 men of the Regular Army are to be employed in such duties. What was really required was to set the permanent staff on a better footing, to send good man to the Auxiliaries, and bring them back again to the Regulars not to allow permanent staff appointments to be regarded as safe billets in which activity and energy are not required, as has been too much the case under the old system. Mr. Haldane will be well advised to look into this matter again.

We believe that military opinion, or at least the opinion of cavalry soldiers, is altogether condemnatory of Mr. Haldane's purpose of employing fifteen squadrons of Imperial Yeomanry to act as the divisional cavalry of the Expeditionary Force. It would be eminently satisfactory if these contingents of Imperial Yeomanry could really be made efficient cavalry for the purpose intended in association with the Regular troops. The experiment will be observed with a good deal of curiosity. The divisional cavalry certainly need to be highly trained and it is difficult to see how organised troops in the field could depend upon a number of Yeomanry squadrons brought together from various regments and placed under officers whom they did not know, and associated with troops with which, probably they would have had no previous connection Mr. Haldane has not ventured to decrease the cavalry, much as he might have liked to do so from the point of view of economy. On the contrary, he has found that additional cavalry are required for his Expeditionary force, and he thinks he can procure them cheaply by depending upon the Imperial Yeomanry. This is a measure which it will be very difficult to justify, and we think that Mr. Haldane's cavalry advisers should soon enlighten him upon that matter. Our own impression is that the proposal is unwarranted, which is to say nothing to the discredit of the Imperial Yeomanry, who are an excellent class of men, and would do all that was required of them if they could have the right experience.

It was a characteristically kingly act on the part of his Majesty to hand Sir Arthur Wilson his commission as an additional admiral of the fleet on that officer reporting himself when giving up command of the Channel Fleet. The Navy will take the compliment to itself for it holds Sir Arthur Wilson to be one of its most representative officers as well as the most experienced strategist and tactician in the Service. The honour, exceptional as it is, is a fitting recognition of the esteem in which Sir Arthur Wilson is held, and which also received expression in the offer made to the new admiral of the fleet that he should fill a special office created for the purpose and in which the Admiralty would continue to benefit by his knowledge and experience. Sir Arthur Wilson declined the post, but he still remains on the Active List, and for another five years at least his services are at the call of his country. Before leaving the "Exmouth" the Admiral of the Fleet complimented the men of his flagship upon the splendid discipline that had been maintained throughout the commission, and on the small percentage of breaches of discipline. He said he had never been in a ship in which a higher state of efficiency had been observed in all departments, for the "Exmouth" had been first in gunnery and sports as well as in good discipline.

The naval discussion on Thursday was made remarkable by a series of questions which Mr Balfour put to the Government, and to which Mr. Robertson promised replies. This questions concern the provision of cruisers, in regard to which matter it seems to us that we have a breathing time, and should wait until we see what others are going to do in this direction, and then build accordingly. Certainly for the present we are well to the fore in this connection. Also as regards dock accommodation for the new and very large ships now in process of creation. "If there should be a battle in the North Sea," said Mr. Balfour "in which our Fleet were engaged, say off Newcastle or off the Forth, where are the nearest docks in which our vessels could be refitted, and how many such docks are there?" Mr Lambert admitted there are no Government docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought* cast of Portsmouth, but many private docks : moreover the Admiralty are proceeding, cautiously indeed, in the matter of Rosyth. Mr. Balfour's third point was based upon a statement by the member for King's Lynn, and according to Mr. Robertson there was some dispute as to the words used. In any case, it is just as absurd to measure the relative effectiveness for war of the British and German destroyer flotillas by the number that happened to be in commission one day in December of last year as it is to judge of our preparedness to deal with the same foreign nation if it chooses to go to war with us by the circumstance that on one night in February there was only one fully commissioned British battleship in the Channel. The last question referred to the Home Fleet, and on this point all that can be said at present is that we have the assurance of the Government that this fleet shall be as efficient as any other portion of the sea-going fleets. To those who know anything about the manning of the Channel Fleet, all the talk about the Home Fleet being undermanned or a training school will appear simply silly.

Mr. Balfour also took occasion to dissociate himself from the recent Press agitation, and to express his regret that any attack upon the naval policy of this country should be directed against the First Sea Lords, He said, "for his part he greatly regretted all such references. It was quite true that there was at the head of the Naval Board at this moment an admiral of great genius and original powers, whose services to the country, in his judgment, had been very great indeed ; but they had not got to deal with either the Sea Lords at the Admiralty or any particular Sea Lords ; it was the Government, and the Government alone, who were responsible for the naval policy of the country." Mr. Robertson, referring to the same subject, said :—"The right hon. gentleman had spoken of the attacks on his distinguished friend, Sir John Fisher, and the member for Dover protested when he spoke of a 'rancorous Press campaign.' He was thinking when he said that, not of the attacks upon the Admiralty as a corporation, nor of the attacks upon the Government as a whole, or on individual members of the Government. What he had in his mind at the moment was a perfectly villainous sentence, an atrocious sentence, levelled at the First Sea Lord at the beginning of the campaign, and imputing impossible motives to him. He would have sent for the paper if he had thought this matter was going to be referred to, but he thought that if he showed it to the right hon. gentleman he would at once say he could by no means defend that kind of warfare. (Mr. Balfour : 'Hear, hear.') One daily paper had distinguished itself, and one was a weekly paper—not so rancorously perhaps. It was a weekly paper which, in other days, harmlessly devoted itself to the psychology of dogs and the theology of women. It had recently turned its attention with less happy results naval politics." Another speaker to this point was Mr. Beauchamp, who declared that he entirely endorsed the word 'rancorous' as applied to the recent Press campaign. "Which was discreditable to its authors, the object being to cast discredit on the Government through the present Board of Admiralty and especially upon the brilliant officer and capable organiser who held the position of first Sea Lord and who had infused new life and energy into the conduct of the Admiralty The hon. members for King's Lynn, in his lecture to the Government on the two-Power standard, seemed to think that any stick was good enough to beat the Board of Admiralty with." Mr. Bellairs does not seem to have taken up the challenge which was thus thrown down to him.

Mr. Burns, speaking at Chelsea, declared that all he or any other Progressive had got out of being members of the London County Council was premature age. He thought that at forty-eight he ought to look younger than he did. His wife was the best judge, and she told him so.

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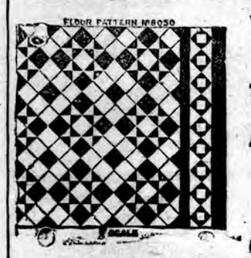

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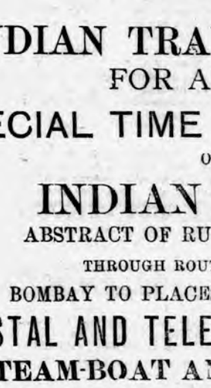

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